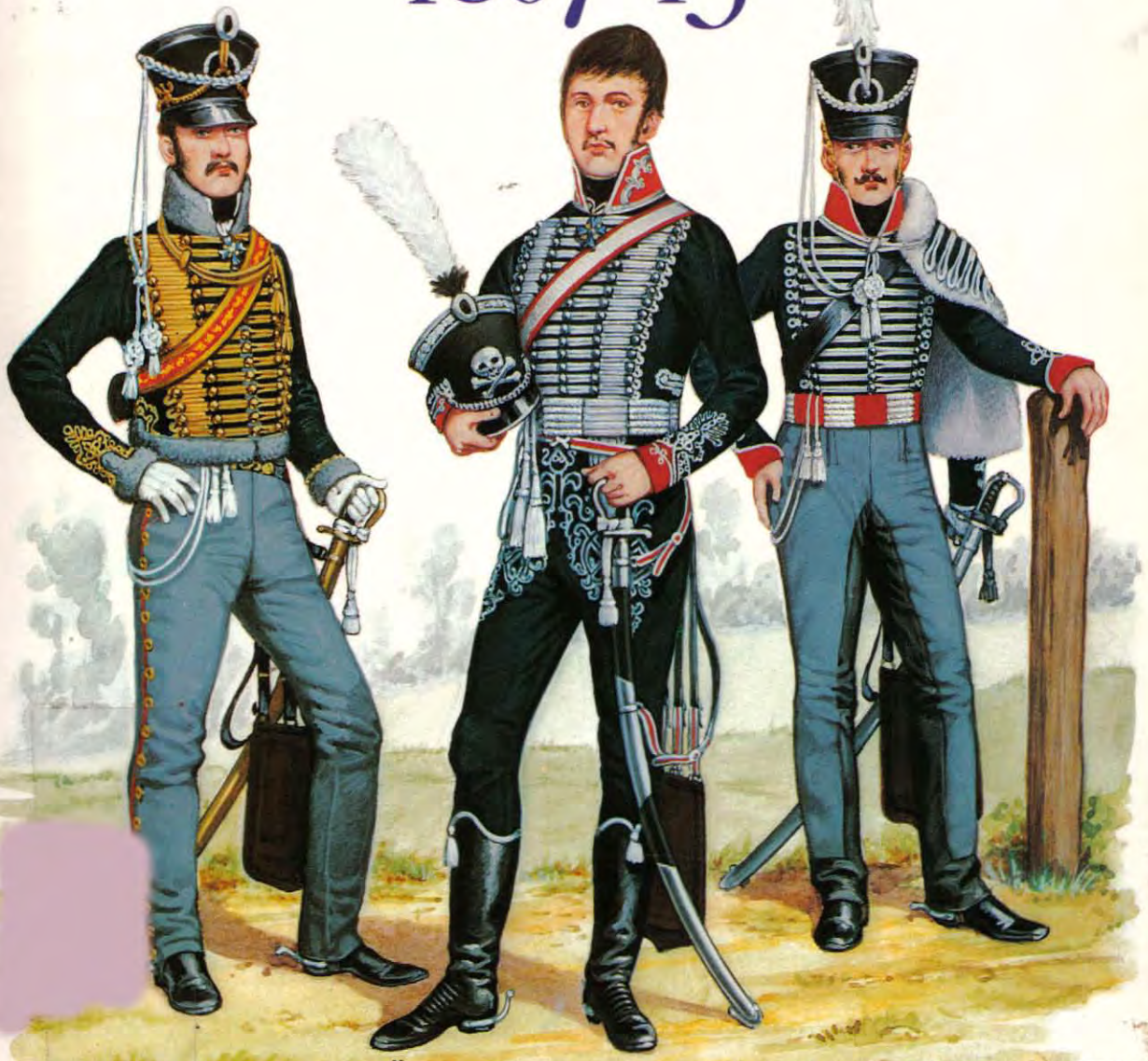
Prussian Cavalry of the Napoleonic Wars (2): 1807–15



Text by PETER HOFSCHRÖER

Colour Plates by BRYAN FOSTEN

MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES

EDITOR: MARTIN WINDROW

Prussian Cavalry of the Napoleonic Wars (2): 1807–15

Text by PETER HOFSCHRÖER

Colour plates by BRYAN FOSTEN

OSPREY PUBLISHING LONDON

Published in 1986 by
Osprey Publishing Ltd
Member company of the George Philip Group
12–14 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LP
© Copyright 1986 Osprey Publishing Ltd
Reprinted 1986

This book is copyrighted under the Berne Convention. All rights reserved. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act, 1956, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, mechanical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner. Enquiries should be addressed to the Publishers.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Hofschröer, Peter
Prussian Cavalry of the Napoleonic Wars.—
(Men-at-arms series; 172)
2: 1807–1815
1. Prussia. *Armee*—Cavalry—History
I. Title II. Series
357'.1'0943 UA718.P9

ISBN 0-85045-683-5

Filmset in Great Britain
Printed through Bookbuilders Ltd, Hong Kong

Artist's Note

Readers may care to note that the original paintings from which the colour plates in this book were prepared are available for private sale. All reproduction copyright whatsoever is retained by the publisher. All enquiries should be addressed to:

Bryan Fosten
13 The Green
Hackbridge
Wallington
Surrey SM6 7AU

The publishers regret that they can enter into no correspondence upon this matter.

Prussian Cavalry of the Napoleonic Wars (2): 1807–15

Introduction

It goes without saying that more mounted than infantry formations escaped the double disaster of Jena and Auerstedt, and reached the regrouping areas in Prussia's hinterland from where they were able to participate in the final campaigns prior to the Peace of Tilsit. After Prussia's dismemberment a drastic re-organisation of the entire army was necessary, and the cavalry underwent this process with the rest. At the time of the mobilisation in 1813, the somewhat reduced mounted arm was supplemented by voluntary and militia formations; and once peace was established after the First Abdication, a further re-organisation was begun. The fateful campaign of 1815 was fought with the Prussian cavalry still in the throes of this re-organisation.

The performance of the much-vaunted mounted arm of the Prussian Army in 1806 was a disappointment, largely because it was mishandled, and dispersed among the divisions. Even in the post-Jena reforms no central cavalry reserve was created. On mobilisation in 1813 each corps had a cavalry reserve; but as the Prussian corps were distributed among the various Allied armies, there was no opportunity to create a central reserve for use in the classic Napoleonic fashion. It could also be argued that there was, anyway, no new Seydlitz in the Prussian Army to lead such a force.

There was another opportunity to make the Prussian cavalry into a battle-winning weapon in 1815; but as the regiments themselves were suffering enough from the current re-organisation, there was little point in trying to fashion a large reserve cavalry corps for the Army of the Lower Rhine. Contemporary observers, Bluecher included, noted the weaknesses of Prussia's mounted arm, but circumstances prevented the problems being tackled. However, despite these difficulties and handicaps, it was the Prussian cavalry which pursued Bonaparte and his broken army from the field of Waterloo, and put an end, once and for all, to the ambitions of the Corsican adventurer.

Queen's Dragoon Regiment, 1807–08—a plate by Richard Knoetel showing the transitional stages between 'old' and 'new' uniforms. Compare with Plate D in MAA 162, *Prussian Cavalry of the Napoleonic Wars (1)*, and Plate C in this book. (Reproduced by kind permission of the Franck'sche Verlagshandlung, W. Spemann of Stuttgart, Germany.)

Organisation

Of the cavalry regiments which were in existence at the beginning of the 1806 campaign, the following were still available in 1807/8 for incorporation in the new formations:

Cuirassiers

No. 2 Beeren The depot escaped to East Prussia, and the squadron formed from it joined Cuirassier Brigade Stuelpnagel. In 1808 this became the 3rd Sqn. of the Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment.

No. 3 Life Regiment A detachment reached East Prussia and joined Stuelpnagel. Became part of 2nd Sqn. Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt. in 1808.

No. 4 Wagenfeld Fought with L'Estocq in 1807; became the Silesian Cuirassier Regt. in 1808.

No. 5 Bailliodz Remnants of the regiment escaped to East Prussia, joining Stuelpnagel. The depot got to Colberg. A reserve squadron was assembled in Danzig, and became part of the Brandenburg Dragoon Regt. in 1808.

No. 6 Quitzow Remnants joined Stuelpnagel; the depot reached East Prussia. Became part of 4th Sqn. Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt. in 1808.

No. 7 Reitzenstein The depot went to Danzig, becoming part of 4th Sqn., Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt. in 1808.

No. 10 Gensdarmes The depot reached East Prussia and formed a squadron in Stuelpnagel's Bde. Another squadron was formed with Bluecher's Corps in Pomerania. It became 1st Sqn. Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt. in 1808.

No. 11 Life Carabineers A detachment joined Stuelpnagel, and the depot also got to East Prussia. It became part of 2nd Sqn., Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt. in 1808.

No. 13 Garde du Corps Fought with L'Estocq in 1807. Retained as a regiment in the re-organisation of 1808.

Dragoons

No. 1 King of Bavaria (1807, *Prince William*). A detachment and the depot reached East Prussia; a squadron was assembled in Danzig. In 1807 it was part of the 2nd Dragoon Bde. (Wedell). In 1808, along with Cuirassier Regt. Bailliodz, it became the Brandenburg Dragoon Regt. Prince William.

No. 2 Prittwitz The depot became Squadron Manteuffel, part of the light cavalry in Silesia.

No. 3 Irwing A detachment and the depot formed a reserve squadron in Danzig. Along with Regt. Katte, it formed the 1st Dragoon Bde. (Wedell) in 1807. In 1808 it became the Neumark Dragoon Regiment.

No. 4 Katte Three squadrons and the depot escaped; a reserve squadron was formed in Danzig. Joined Regt. Irwing in the 1st Dragoon Bde. (Wedell), and in 1808 in the Neumark Dragoon Regiment.

No. 5 Queen's Reached East Prussia in 1806; retained in the re-organisation of 1808.

No. 6 Auer (1807, *Ziethen*) With L'Estocq in 1806. In 1808 the 1st Bn. became the East Prussian Cuirassier Regt., the 2nd Bn. the 1st West Prussian Dragoon Regiment.

No. 7 Baczko With L'Estocq in 1806. Became the Lithuanian Dragoon Regt. in 1808.

No. 8 Esebeck With L'Estocq in 1806. Became the 2nd West Prussian Dragoon Regt. in 1808.

No. 9 Count von Hertzberg The depot was in East Prussia. Two squadrons of the Freikorps Marwitz consisted largely of members of this regiment.

No. 10 Heyking The depot formed two squadrons for the 2nd Dragoon Bde. (Quitzow).

No. 11 Krafft The depot provided a cadre for the formation of light cavalry in Silesia.

No. 13 Rouquette. With L'Estocq in 1806. Amalgamated into the Silesian Cuirassier Regt. in 1808.

Hussars

No. 1 Gettkandt Light cavalry units in Silesia were formed around the depot. The veterans were transferred to the 2nd Uhlan Regt. in 1808.

No. 2 Rudorff (Life Hussar Regt.) The depot reached East Prussia, where it was used to form a squadron in the Freikorps Marwitz, which was strengthened to two on joining Bluecher's Corps in Pomerania. Became the 1st Brandenburg Hussar Regt. in 1808.

No. 3 Pletz Light cavalry units in Silesia were formed from the depot, including Squadrons Schill and Hellwig. The veterans were transferred to the 2nd Hussar Regt. in 1808.

No. 4 Duke Eugene of Württemberg Reached East Prussia, and formed the 2nd Hussar Bde. (Ziethen). This became the 1st Silesian Hussar Regt. in 1808. The depot was used to form Squadron Eisenschmidt, part of the light cavalry in Silesia.

Trooper of the Brandenburg Hussars, and officer of the same regiment, *c.*1808–13—cf. Plates E3, F1. (Contemporary plates by Wolff/Jügel)

No. 5 Prittwitz With L'Estocq in 1806. Became 1st and 2nd Life Hussar Regts. in 1808.

No. 6 Schimmelpfennig (1807, *Prince of Anhalt-Pless*) Escaped to East Prussia and formed the 3rd Hussar Bde. (Prince of Anhalt-Schaumburg). Joined the 1st Silesian Hussar Regt. in 1808. The depot was used to form Squadron Witowsky, part of the light cavalry in Silesia.

No. 7 Koeher A detachment and the depot escaped and joined the 1st Hussar Bde. (Wiersbitzki). In 1808 it became part of the 1st Silesian Hussar Regiment.

No. 8 Bluecher Taken prisoner at Ratkau, but broke out and reached East Prussia with the depot. Two squadrons joined the 1st Hussar Bde., increased to three on joining Bluecher's Corps in Pomerania. A detachment was in Graudenz and one and a half squadrons were assembled in Danzig, and subsequently another squadron for the 3rd Hussar Brigade. In 1808 it became the Pomeranian Hussar Regiment.

No. 9 Towarczys With L'Estocq in 1806. Formed the 1st and 2nd Uhlan Regts. in 1808.

No. 10 Usedom A detachment and the depot reached East Prussia and were used to form part of the 1st Silesian Hussar Regt. in 1808.

No. 11 Bila A detachment reached East Prussia and went to the 1st Brandenburg Hussar Regt. The depot went to Silesia and was used to form Squadron Haxthausen, part of the light cavalry.

Hussar Commando Berlin Went to East Prussia; disbanded in 1808.

A Cabinet Order of 16 October 1807 reduced all cavalry regiments except the Garde du Corps from five to four squadrons. Hussar Regt. Prittwitz was reduced from ten to eight squadrons, the Uhlans (formerly the Towarczys) from 15 to eight. Each squadron consisted of six officers and 150 men (15 NCOs, three trumpeters and 132 troopers).

The following regiments survived the war of 1806/7:

Officer of the Garde du Corps—cf. Plates A3, B2. (Wolff/Jügel)

Cuirassiers

1) Garde du Corps (five squadrons)
2) vacant Wagenfeld, including the Rouquette Dragoons and Provisional Sqn. Reisewitz
3) Ziethen (formerly 1st Bn. Ziethen Dragoons)
4) Cuirassier Brigade of the Mark: 1st, Sqn. Gensdarmes; 2nd, Life Regt. and Life Carabineers; 3rd, Quitzow and Reitzenstein; 4th, Beeren. (NB—Beeren and Quitzow/Reitzenstein later changed order.)

Dragoons

1) Queen's
2) Prince William (two and a half squadrons, amalgamated with one and a half of Bailliodz Cuirassiers)
3) Ziethen (formerly 2nd Bn. Ziethen)
4) Baczko
5) Esebeck
6) Dragoon Bde. Wedell (two squadrons Katte, two Irwing)

Hussars

1) Prittwitz (eight squadrons)
2) Rudorff (including a half-squadron from Bila)
3) Bluecher
4) Hussar Bde. Ziethen (two squadrons Prince Eugene of Württemberg, two Usedom)
5) Hussar Bde. Dziengel (two squadrons Koehler, two Anhalt-Pless including Gettkandt)
6) Schill's Cavalry

Uhlans

L'Estocq (eight squadrons)

This came to a total of 77 squadrons, of which 67 were in East Prussia and ten with Bluecher in Pomerania.

The 1808 re-organisation

In the first re-organisation of the army in 1808 the cavalry regiments were renamed as follows:

In the East Prussian Division:

Ziethen Cuirassiers *became* East Prussian Cuirassier Regt.

Baczko Dragoons *became* Lithuanian Dragoon Regt.

Prittwitz Hussars *became* Life Hussar Regt. (divided into two regiments on 20 Dec. 1808)

In the West Prussian Division:

Ziethen Dragoons *became* 1st West Prussian Dragoon Regt.

Esebeck Dragoons *became* 2nd West Prussian Dragoon Regt.

Uhlans *remained* Uhlans (divided into two regiments on 16 Nov. 1808)

In the Brandenburg Division:

Cuirassier Bde. of the Mark *became* Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt.

Prince William Dragoons *became* Brandenburg Dragoon Regt. Prince William

Rudorff Hussars *became* 1st Brandenburg Hussar Regt.

Schill's Cavalry *became* 2nd Brandenburg Hussar Regt. von Schill

In the Pomeranian Division:

Queen's Dragoons *remained* Queen's Dragoons

Dragoon Bde. Wedell *became* Neumark Dragoon Regt.

Bluecher Hussars *became* Pomeranian Hussar Regt.

Silesian troops:

Wagenfeld Cuirassiers *became* Silesian Cuirassier Regt.

Hussar Bde. Ziethen *became* Lower Silesian Hussar Regt.

Hussar Brigade Dziengel *became* Upper Silesian Hussar Regt.

Spirited study of Prussian dragoons charging during the Wars of Liberation.

Plans for maintaining these divisions as a permanent organisation had to be revised when the Treaty of Paris of 1808 ordered a drastic reduction in the size of Prussia's armed forces. Instead of six divisions, six brigades were formed. Consequently the two Silesian hussar regiments were amalgamated into the 1st Silesian Hussar Regt. on 5 December; a 2nd Silesian Hussar Regt. was formed from the light cavalry in Silesia. Its Uhlan squadron was used to form the Life Uhlan Sqn. in February 1809; from 5 March 1810, this unit was known as the Guard Uhlan Squadron. The new brigades contained the following regiments:

East Prussian Brigade—East Prussian Cuirassier Regt., Lithuanian Dragoon Regt., 1st Life Hussar Regt.

West Prussian Brigade—2nd West Prussian Dragoon Regt., 2nd Life Hussar Regt., 1st Uhlan Regt.

Pomeranian Brigade—Queen's Dragoon Regt., Brandenburg Dragoon Regt., Pomeranian Hussar Regt.

Brandenburg Brigade—Garde du Corps Regt., Life Uhlan Sqn., Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt., 1st and 2nd Brandenburg Hussar Regts.

Lower Silesian Brigade—1st West Prussian Dragoon Regt., Neumark Dragoon Regt., 2nd Uhlan Regt.

Upper Silesian Brigade—Silesian Cuirassier Regt., 1st and 2nd Silesian Hussar Regts.

Thus, in 1808, the following cavalry regiments were in existence:

Cuirassiers

No. 1	Silesian Cuirassier Regt.
No. 2	East Prussian Cuirassier Regt.
No. 3	Regt. Garde du Corps
No. 4	Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt.

Dragoons

No. 1	Regt. of Queen's Dragoons
No. 2	1st West Prussian Dragoon Regt.
No. 3	Lithuanian Dragoon Regt.
No. 4	2nd West Prussian Dragoon Regt.
No. 5	Brandenburg Dragoon Regt. Prince William
No. 6	Neumark Dragoon Regt.

Hussars

No. 1	1st Life Hussar Regt.
No. 2	2nd Life Hussar Regt.

No. 3 1st Brandenburg Hussar Regt.
No. 4 1st Silesian Hussar Regt.
No. 5 Pomeranian Hussar Regt. Bluecher
No. 6 2nd Silesian Hussar Regt.
No. 7 2nd Brandenburg Hussar Regt.

Uhlans

No. 1 West Prussian Uhlan Regt.
No. 2 Silesian Uhlan Regt.

After Schill's unsuccessful attempt to start an uprising in northern Germany in 1809, his 2nd Brandenburg Hussar Regt. was disbanded. In its place, on 16 May 1809, a Brandenburg Uhlan Regt. (No. 3) was raised, using the depot of the 2nd Hussars and a squadron each from the other two Uhlan regiments.

In 1810 the 2nd Silesian Hussars were transferred to the Lower Silesian Bde. and the Silesian Uhlans to the Upper Silesian Bde., so that each brigade had a hussar regiment.

On 1 June 1811 the so-called 'Normal Squadron' was formed. It comprised one company of dragoons and one of hussars, the former consisting of selected personnel from the dragoon and cuirassier regiments, the latter from hussars and Uhlans. This unit was formed to demonstrate the new drill regulations which were eventually published in 1812. The word 'Normal' in this sense meant 'setting the norm'.

The 'new' Prussian cavalry first saw action in the 1812 campaign in Russia. As with the infantry, a number of so-called 'combined regiments' were formed by taking squadrons from a number of regiments and forming provisional units. The combined regiments were organised as follows:

Dragoon Regt. No. 1 from 2nd & 4th Sqns. of the Lithuanian Dragoons, 1st & 2nd of the 2nd West Prussians

Dragoon Regt. No. 2 from 1st & 3rd Sqns. of the 1st West Prussian Dragoons, 1st & 3rd of the Brandenburg Dragoons

Hussar Regt. No. 1 from 3rd & 4th Sqns. of the 1st Life Hussars, 2nd & 3rd of the 2nd Life Hussars

Hussar Regt. No. 2 from 3rd & 4th Sqns. of the Brandenburg Hussars, 1st & 3rd of the Pomeranians

Hussar Regt. No. 3 from 1st & 3rd Sqns. of the 1st Silesian Hussars, 1st & 2nd of the 2nd Silesians

Uhlan Regt. from 3rd & 4th Sqns. of the Silesian, 3rd & 4th of the Brandenburg Uhlans

All but two regiments went with the Prussian Auxiliary Corps which formed the 27th Division of the Grande Armée; the two regiments which went to the Cavalry Reserve under Murat were the 2nd Hussars and the Uhlans—the former to the 1st Cavalry Corps under Nansouty, the latter to the 2nd under Montbrun. Only a handful of these cavalrymen returned to their homeland; whereas the bulk of the Auxiliary Corps, under the watchful eye of Yorck, not only returned home but also led the uprising against the French.

***Left*, trooper of Brandenburg Hussars; *right*, trumpeter of Silesian Cuirassiers; 1812–13. (Rabe)**

The 1813–15 campaigns

The defection of Yorck's Corps precipitated a rebellion in East Prussia, which he occupied in unison with the advancing Russian Army. The East Prussian authorities immediately set about raising 20,000 men to support him. Among the new formations was the so-called Prussian National Cavalry Regiment of four squadrons of volunteers, each squadron having an élite company formed of men who provided their own equipment. After the armistice that summer, the élite companies were taken from each squadron and used to form a separate squadron.

As a war in Germany was clearly on the cards, Frederick William III, King of Prussia, ordered a mobilisation of his army in February 1813. The cavalry squadrons were brought up to their wartime strength of 150 sabres, and each regiment was ordered to form a fifth or depot squadron. Those regiments whose contributions to the Auxiliary Corps had reduced them to only two squadrons had now only to form a half-squadron.

A Light Guard Cavalry Regiment was formed from the Guard Uhlans, the Normal Squadrons and a newly-raised Guard Cossack Squadron.

The middle classes were given the opportunity to form volunteer units which were then attached to the line regiments. Many volunteers opted to join the more prestigious Guard regiments. The Garde du Corps was joined by an entire squadron of Volunteer Cossacks; the Light Guard Cavalry Regiment, by first one squadron of volunteers, and by May 1813, as recruiting showed no sign of slackening, by a second squadron. Volunteers wealthy enough were permitted to bring servants along to act as grooms, and these men rode in the second rank.

A militia was formed in March 1813 on the introduction of universal conscription. This included a number of mounted formations. Each Provisional Brigade included a Cavalry Section, most of which were later formed into squadrons and regiments. This militia was organised along lines largely identical to those of the East Prussians, who had commenced their uprising a month earlier. Also following the East Prussian example, Silesia and Pomerania formed their own National Cavalry Regiments. The Pomeranian regiment had three squadrons, each with an élite platoon; and the Silesians had two squadrons with a detachment of 50 volunteers.

***Left*, trooper of the Brandenburg Cuirassiers in campaign dress; *right*, trooper of the Dragoon Company, Normal Squadron, in full dress; 1812–13. (Rabe)**

These are the cavalry units which took to the field for the campaign of spring 1813, achieving fame at the hard-fought battles of Gross-Goerschen and Bautzen, and a stunning victory at Haynau. The summer armistice provided a vital breathing space, which was used to knock some sort of shape into the new formations. The militia cavalry sections were used to form 30 regiments, a total of 113 squadrons each with between 72 and 102 men.

The Prussian cavalry entered the decisive autumn campaign at a total strength of 30,780 men, broken down as follows:

An officer of the Brandenburg Dragoon Regt. (No. 5), in blue faced with black, 1812–13. (Wolff/Jügel)

89 line sqns., including

National Cavalry	. . . 13,375 men
22 depot or replacement sqns.	. . . 3,389 men
23 sqns. of volunteers and foreigners	. . . 3,064 men
113 sqns. of militia cavalry	. . . 10,952 men

After the expulsion of the French from Germany at the battle of Leipzig, various other volunteer and militia formations were raised. The manpower in the former Prussian western provinces was now available to the Prussian Army once more, and an Elbe National Hussar Regiment of four squadrons and a depot was formed along with a number of militia cavalry regiments.

Once Napoleon was deposed in 1814, a wholesale re-organisation of the Prussian Army could be started. A number of new cavalry units were raised or incorporated in the Prussian Army. Among these were the Russo-German Legion, the Berg regiments, various Freikorps, etc. A series of Cabinet Orders brought about the following organisation for the Prussian cavalry in 1815:

Guard Cavalry

Garde du Corps

Guard Dragoon Regt. (formed from Guard Dragoon Sqn., 1st Sqn. of the Queen's Dragoons, and two sqns. of the Pomeranian National Cavalry Regt.)

Guard Hussar Regt. (formed from Guard Hussar Sqn. and three sqns. of the East Prussian National Cavalry)

Guard Uhlan Regiment (formed from Guard Uhlan Sqn., Guard Cossack Sqn., and two sqns. of the Silesian National Cavalry Regt.)

The Garde du Corps and the Guard Hussars formed the 1st Guard Cavalry Bde.; the Dragoons and Uhlans, the 2nd. The former was attached to the Guards Bde., the latter to the Grenadier Brigade.

Cuirassiers

No. 1 Silesian Cuirassier Regt.

No. 2 East Prussian Cuirassier Regt.

No. 3 Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt.

No. 4 Magdeburg Cuirassier Regt. (formed from the 2nd Sqn. of the Silesian, 3rd Sqn. of the Brandenburg, and 4th Sqn. of the East Prussian Regt., and men from the former Saxon regiments incorporated into Prussia.

Dragoons

Two new regiments were formed:

No. 7 Rhenish Dragoon Regt. (formed from 2nd Sqn. of the 1st West Prussian, 3rd Sqn. of the Brandenburg and 2nd Sqn. of the Neumark Regt.)

No. 8 Magdeburg Dragoon Regt. (formed from 1st Sqn. of the Lithuanians, 3rd Sqn. of the 2nd West Prussians and 3rd Sqn. of the Elbe National Hussar Regt.)

Hussars

No. 1 *1st Life Hussar Regt.*

No. 2 *2nd Life Hussar Regt.*

No. 3 *Brandenburg Hussar Regt.*

No. 4 *1st Silesian Hussar Regt.*

No. 5 *Pomeranian Hussar Regt.*

No. 6 *2nd Silesian Hussar Regt.*

No. 7 (formed from 4th Sqn. of the 1st Life Hussars and two sqns. of the Silesian National Hussars)

No. 8 (formed from 4th Sqn. of the 2nd Life Hussars, 2nd Sqn. of the Brandenburg, and 4th Sqn. of the 2nd Silesians)

No. 9 (formed from 3rd Sqn. of the 1st Silesians, 4th Sqn. of the Pomeranians, and 1st Sqn. of Luetzow's Cavalry)

No. 10 (formed from the 1st, 2nd & 4th Elbe National Hussars)

No. 11 (formed from the 1st, 3rd & 4th Berg Hussars)

No. 12 (formed from various Saxon Hussar regiments and militia cavalrymen)

Uhlans

No. 4 (formed from 2nd Sqn. of the West Prussians, and a sqn, each from the East Prussians and Pomeranian National Cavalry)

No. 5 (formed from 3rd Sqn. of the Silesians, 3rd Sqn. of the Brandenburgers, and 2nd Sqn. of the Berg Hussars)

No. 6 (formed from 2nd, 3rd & 4th Sqns. of Luetzow's Cavalry)

No. 7 (formed from Hellwig's Cavalry and Saxon Uhlans)

No. 8 (formed from the Hussar regiments of the [Russo-] German Legion)

The bulk of the cavalry attached to Bluecher's Army of the Lower Rhine was held as a reserve at corps level, only a few squadrons being attached to the infantry brigades. As the cavalry was still in the process of re-organisation at the outbreak of war many regiments had only three weak squadrons, and many officers did not know each other, as they came from different units. It is small wonder that cavalry performance left something to be desired.

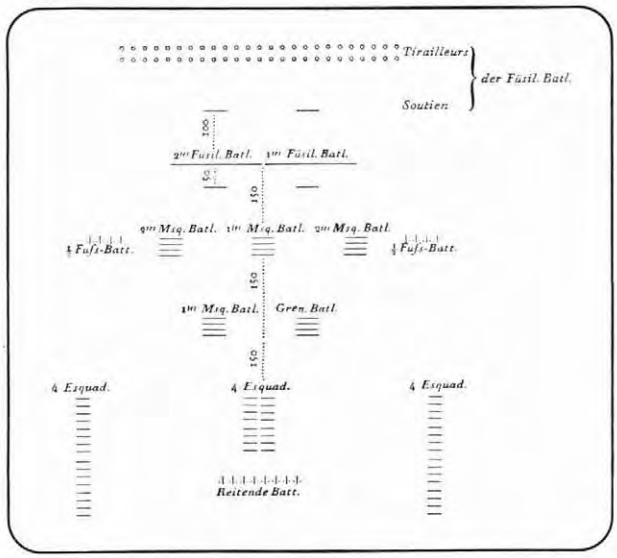
Rather naive and fanciful study of an officer, and Volunteers, of the Brandenburg Dragoons in 1813. The latter wear a green tunic instead of the normal blue, but with the usual regimental facings. (From the regimental history, G. Wuehlisch)

Drill Regulation and Tactics

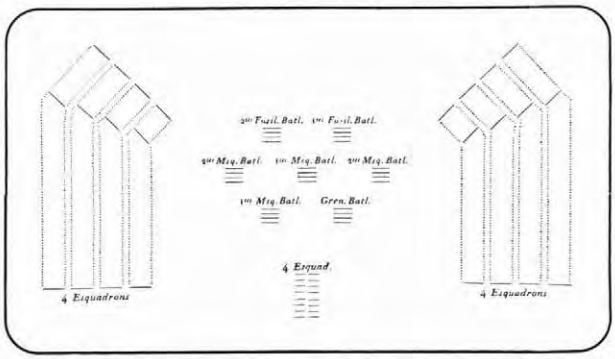
On 20 April 1810 the Prussian cavalry was issued with a new Drill Instruction which formed the basis for the new Regulations of 1812. These Regulations were a significant document containing a number of improvements, but at the same time a number of retrograde steps.

The first difference between these and earlier cavalry regulations is apparent from the title alone. In 1796 two sets of regulations had been issued, one for the line cavalry (cuirassiers and dragoons) and one for the light (hussars and Bosniaks). It is evident that the 1812 Regulations marked a significant step towards the creation of the 'universal cavalryman' just as the 1812 Infantry Regulations marked the development of the 'universal infantryman'. This was the culmination of a trend detectable throughout the 18th century.

At the beginning of that century there had been three types of mounted soldier in the Brandenburg-Prussian Army: the line cavalry, the dragoons and the hussars. The line cavalry, later known as the cuirassiers, were the main battle cavalry. The



Attack formation, as in the 1812 Regulations. Note that the cavalry is kept in the rear, only to be used to exploit success achieved by the infantry, and not to go out on its own.



The other rôle of the cavalry—to counter-attack enemy cavalry. The infantry protect themselves by forming squares while the cavalry, in line, sweep round their flanks to challenge the enemy horse. Cavalry which did not take the initiative did not usually perform well—but the 1812 Regulations prevented the Prussian cavalry from taking the initiative.

dragoons were musket-armed mounted infantry who could double as battle cavalry; and the hussars were irregular light cavalry used mainly for raiding and pursuits. In 1743 each of these branches of the Brandenburg-Prussian cavalry was issued with its own, separate drill manual. As the 18th century progressed the distinctions between the cuirassiers and the dragoons became blurred. The cuirassiers became 'lighter' in that they gave up their armour, and the dragoons gradually dropped their mounted infantry rôle, concentrating on being line cavalry. Furthermore, the hussars became increasingly 'regularised'. Thus, by 1812, all cavalry were expected not only to hold their own on the field of battle, but also to be expert in the war of outposts. Of course, the cuirassiers still tended to be seen as the 'heaviest' cavalry, being on the largest mounts, the hussars and Uhlans (lancers) as 'light', and the dragoons as somewhere in between; but the main differences were gradually eroding, and by the outbreak of the First World War Prussian cavalry regiments were an all-purpose mounted force, every trooper armed with a carbine, sword and lance.

Another major fault with the 1812 Cavalry Regulations was that they subordinated the cavalry to the infantry. In Napoleonic warfare, the mounted arm could still play a decisive rôle on the field of battle when concentrated in sufficient numbers and if supported properly by infantry and artillery. Napoleon created large, independent cavalry reserves for his armies. However, the new Prussian regulations envisaged the cavalry being used only in a supportive rôle to the infantry. This was somewhat premature as, until the advent of rifled muskets, and especially breech-loaders, the cavalry remained an effective independent force. The Prussian cavalryman was well mounted and highly trained. The 1812 Regulations prevented him from attaining his full potential. With such uninspired tactical doctrine, it is not surprising that there was no repeat of Hohenfriedberg by the Prussian cavalry in the Napoleonic Wars. That is not to say, however, that the Prussian cavalry regiments did not acquit themselves well on the battlefield.

Some of the details of the Regulations left much to be desired. For instance, the speed at which manoeuvres were to be executed was reduced. New formations and manoeuvres were carried out which proved of little value, such as the 'column by the middle' (this formation, incidentally, was favoured by the infantry), pivoting in the centre of the line, etc.

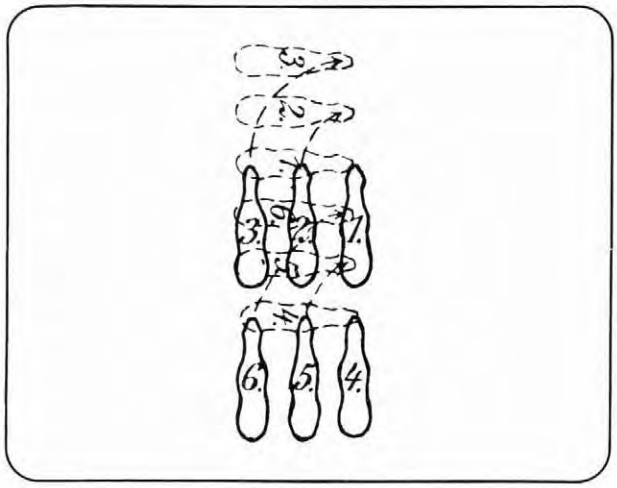
The column of march was by threes, but deployment from it could be by twos. Turns were made one rank at a time. The normal arrangement was for three regiments of cavalry to be attached to each brigade of all arms, formed up in columns to the rear of the infantry battalions. They were to await the attack of the enemy cavalry unless the

enemy was appreciably weaker, in which case they were to attack the enemy cavalry in the flanks. This attack was to be made in line, in echelons or in column by squadron. When attacking infantry in squares, the attack was to be made on the corners. The all-out charge was not to be made until within 80 paces from the enemy; the charge and gallop was to start when 300 paces from the enemy; and the whole attack was to cover between 600 and 800 paces. The pursuit was to be carried out by the fourth platoon of a squadron; the other three platoons were to rally and re-form.

In the Wars of Liberation the number of cavalry regiments attached to a brigade was reduced to one, and the surplus regiments were used to form a reserve held at corps level; so some effort was made towards the formation of a grand tactical, independent cavalry force.

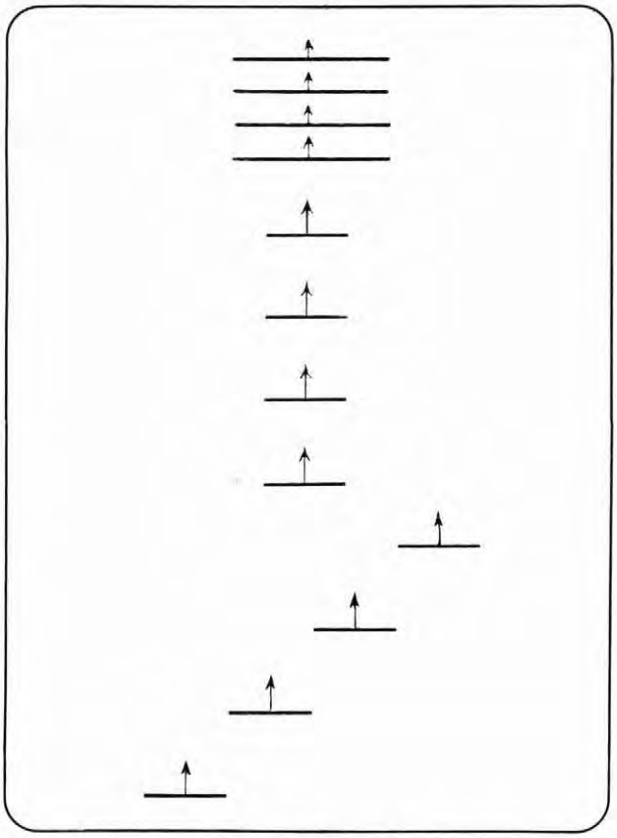
Training for dismounted duties ran along lines similar to those in the Infantry Regulations, although cavalrymen were no longer taught drill with the firearm. Once the foot drill had attained a satisfactory level, training on horseback started. Only when the man had mastered his mount was he allowed to start arms training on horseback. Cuts, thrusts and parries were practised and in the case of the Uhlans, training in the use of the lance.

Firearms drill on horseback was a complicated procedure. The carbine was taken from its holster and the butt was placed on the right hip, with the right hand holding the weapon at the neck of the butt. To load, the muzzle was grasped in the left hand (which was still holding the reins), while the right opened the pan, extracted a round from the cartridge box, and brought it to the mouth, where it was bitten open. The pan was then primed (unless the weapon had a conical touch hole, in which case it was automatically primed when the charge was rammed home); the carbine was lifted upwards, the powder poured down the barrel and the ball pressed home with the index finger of the right hand. The ramrod was then drawn and the charge rammed home. The loaded weapon was then held pointing upwards until it was fired. To fire, the right hand held the butt against the shoulder, and the left, still holding the reins, steadied the weapon. To save upsetting the horse, firing was always to be done to the unfortunate creature's left, otherwise burning powder would be peppered over its head.

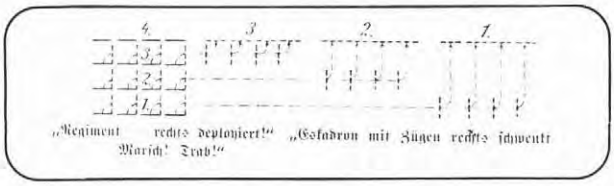


This shows the technique for making turns.

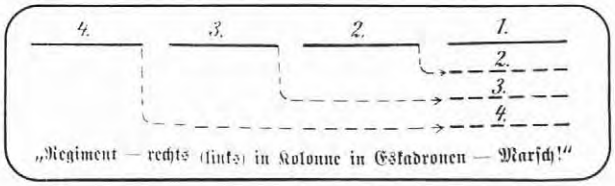
The pistols were handled in a similar fashion. One wonders if any shots fired in such a fashion from the back of a nervous animal ever found a target. The noise of the discharge was more likely to cause the



***Top*, a regiment drawn up in column of squadrons at close intervals for changing formation; *centre*, an attack in column of squadrons; *bottom*, an attack in echelon.**



A regiment deploying to the right.



A regiment forming column of squadrons.

enemy's horses (and one's own) to panic, bolt and throw their riders. There was nothing about dismounted action in the 1812 Regulations, although the small number of riflemen attached to a regiment were allowed to dismount to fire more accurately.

The troop was drawn up stirrup to stirrup in two ranks, the second rank two paces behind the first. All turns and changes of front were made to the right. Turns were made by every three files pivoting to the right (see diagram). The squadron was likewise drawn up in two ranks, with the quietest horses selected for the front rank. Each squadron consisted of four platoons of equal strength, which were not allowed to fall below nine files in strength: if the squadron had less than 36 files, then only three platoons were formed. The fourth platoon was to consist of the strongest horses and best men. Those squadrons that had standards positioned them on the right of the third platoon, i.e. in the centre of the squadron. The trumpeter was positioned on the right flank of the first rank of his squadron. The officers rode either one pace in front of the middle of their platoon, or behind it with the NCOs.

Each squadron was to have 48 'flankers' or skirmishers, and 12 riflemen (Buechsenschuetzen). The flankers were selected for their dexterity, and the riflemen were placed on calm horses used to the sound of firing. All of the fourth platoon was to consist of flankers, with six of the riflemen riding in the second rank. The remainder of the flankers and riflemen were divided equally among the other three platoons, with the riflemen riding in the second rank.

According to the relevant section of the 1812 Regulations, the flankers were to be used to observe the enemy and prevent him from penetrating one's own lines. On the signal '*Flankeurs vor!*', the fourth platoon was to advance at a trot, wheeling to the right, until 150 to 200 paces in front of the squadron. The four files on the left flank—two riflemen and six flankers—rode out a further 100 paces, sheathed their swords or held their lances in the right hand. The six flankers formed a mounted firing line, and the two riflemen stayed 20–30 paces behind them, using their more accurate weapons when the opportunity presented itself and being covered by the flankers when firing dismounted. The files fired alternately, the hussars and riflemen with carbines, the cuirassiers, dragoons and Uhlans with pistols. They were commanded by an NCO who stayed with the riflemen and reported back to the officer. The officer was responsible for having flankers relieved, and the men rode at a trot when alternating. The flankers were never to stray more than 200 paces from the squadron. The four flanker platoons of a regiment could be brought together for special uses under the command of a selected captain, in a similar fashion to the third rank of an infantry battalion. There were clearly a number of similarities between infantry and cavalry skirmishing. (For details of infantry skirmishing, see my *Prussian Light Infantry 1792–1815*, MAA 149.)

A section of the Regulations was devoted to the formation and use of a regiment and larger bodies of cavalry. Every regiment consisted of four squadrons. All four standards rode, in two ranks, on the right of the flank officer of the third squadron. When more than one regiment came together, there was to be a distance of 12 paces between them. The cuirassiers were always to be formed up on the right flank; next to them were the dragoons, then the hussars, and finally the newest branch of the cavalry, the Uhlans. The trumpeters of the regiments stood two ranks deep, four paces to the rear of the right flank of their regiment.

Attacks by one or more regiments could be made in line, echelon or column. When attacking in line, the regimental commander rode in front of the centre of the regiment until close to the enemy, when he fell back into the ranks. When more than one regiment was attacking in one line the most senior officer led the charge. Depending on the

enemy's reactions to the attack, the commander could order the fourth platoons, the whole regiment or part of it to pursue the enemy. It was considered good practice when attacking in line to 'beef up' the flanks with extra squadrons or platoons which could be used to outflank the enemy or to protect their own flanks from being surprised.

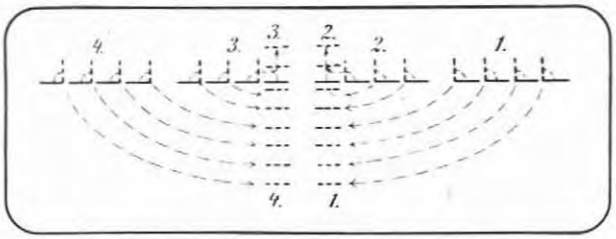
When attacking in echelon, the sections of the attacking force—squadrons or regiments—were placed 50 paces behind each other and drawn up in such a way that each section was aligned with the flank of the next.

When attacking in column, each of the squadrons formed up in line with a gap of a squadron's length between each other. The first squadron advanced, and if its attack failed it was to wheel to the left and right and thereby allow the second squadron to continue the attack. The first squadron was then to re-form to the rear of the others. In actual battle conditions, this was a manoeuvre which only rarely came off. Column attacks were to be used mainly against infantry squares, and especially against their corners.

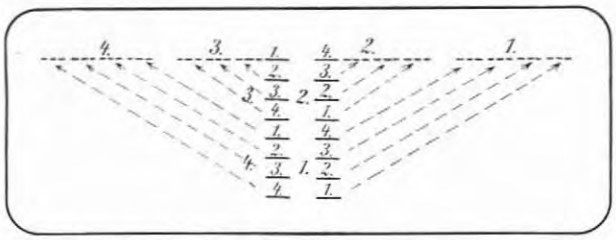
The mounted arm was burdened with an array of column formations most of which were of little use (see diagrams). A column of squadrons could be formed to the left or right. There was also the column of platoons which could be formed to the left or right. Finally, there was also the column from the middle, actually a double column. The columns could deploy either to the left or right, the column from the middle deployed to both the left and right.

There were two types of bugle calls: those used for normal duties—reveille, feed, fire alarm, retreat, saddle up, alarm or march off, call for guard duty; and those for field duties—walk, trot, gallop, charge, stop, flankers deploy, rally front—and four recognition calls.

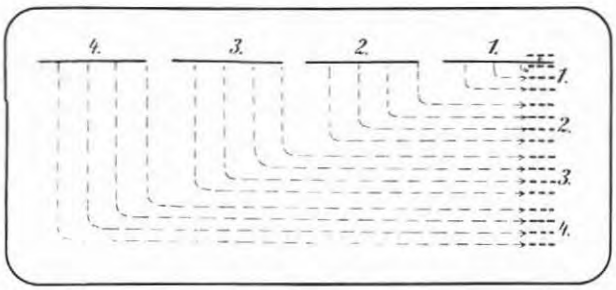
One of the few improvements in the 1812 Cavalry Regulations was the dropping of the drill with the carbine. The multitude of columns which were to be formed with painstaking precision at a slow pace prevented the cavalry from being used with necessary speed. Care of the horses and formal drill seemed to be the desired objects of these Regulations; but, in reality, initiative and flexibility were the needed requirements. Finally, the Prussian cavalry was seen as a mere appendage of the infantry.



A regiment forming 'column by the centre'. This diagram shows how complicated this manoeuvre was—and thus, how unsuited for the field of battle.



A regiment deploying from 'column by the centre'.

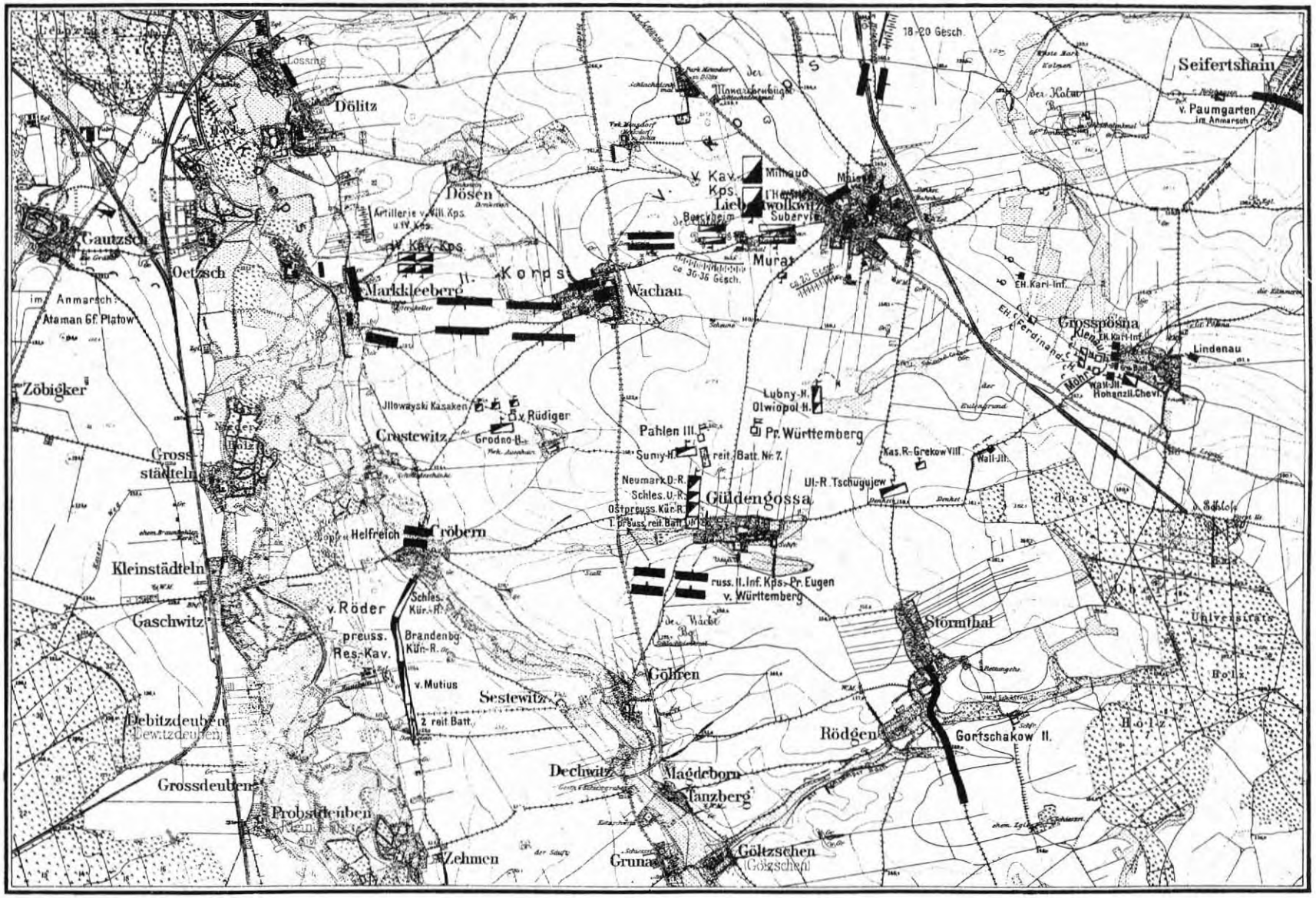


A regiment forming column by platoons.

Despite its mishandling, the Prussian cavalry gave a good account of itself in Russia and in the Wars of Liberation, and an example of its actions on the field of battle repays examination.

The Battle of Liebertwolkwitz, 14 October 1813

The Battle of Leipzig, the largest clash of arms in the Napoleonic Wars and one of the greatest battles of history, marked the end of the period of French hegemony in Central Europe. The battle proper lasted some three days; but, prior to it, there were a number of opening clashes including the largest cavalry action of the entire campaign at Liebertwolkwitz, to the south of Leipzig in Saxony. The battle was fought on rather hilly terrain on marshy soil, loam and clay, all of which hindered rapid movement.


Dölitz
Dösen
Gautzsch
Oetzsch
Markkleeberg
Konpsa
Wachau
Liebertwolkwitz
Murat
Seifertshain
v. Paumgarten
Grossposna
Lindenau
Zöbigker
Crustewitz
Grossstädteln
Kleinstädteln
Gaschwitz
Cröbern
Helfreich
v. Röder
preuss. Res.-Kav.
Sestewitz
Debitzdeuben
Grossdeuben
Probstdeuben
Zehmen
Gruna
Göltzschen
Dechwitz
Magdeborn
Tanzberg
Rödgen
Gölren
Güldengossa
Stormthal
Gortschakow II.
Universitäts
Holz
Pahlen III.
Pr. Württemberg
Lubny-H.
Olwiopol-H.
Jllowayski Kasaken
v. Rüdiger
Grodno-H.
Sumy-H.
reit. Batt. Nr. 7.
Neumark U.-R.
Schles. U.-R.
Ostpreuss. Kür.-R.
Ul.-R. Tschugujew
russ. II. Inf. Kps. Pr. Eugen v. Württemberg
Schles. Kür.-R.
Brandenbg. Kür.-R.
v. Mutius
2 reit. Batt.
Ataman Gf. Platow
im Anmarsch
Artillerie v. VIII. Kps. u. IV. Kps.
IV. Kav.-Kps.
V. Kav. Kps.
Milhaud
Suberwie
Berckheim
Kas.-R. Grekow VIII.
Wall-Jll.
EH. Karl-Inf.
EH. Ferdinand
Mohr
Hohanzll. Chevl.
18-20 Gesch.
ca. 36-36 Gesch.
ca. 23 Stück
Der Wald
Der Holzer
Der Sauer
Der Sauer
Der Sau

The French were commanded by Murat, and had the following forces available:

VIII Corps: 12 bns., six sqns., six half-btys.—about 5,400 inf., 600 cav., 30 guns positioned in Markleeberg, Doelitz, Loessnitz and Connewitz.

IV Cavalry Corps: 16 to 18 sqns.—about 1,800 sabres. Main body behind Markleeberg, detachments the other side of the River Pleisse.

II Corps: 32 bns., eight btys.—about 15,000 men and 58 cannon. Positioned on the line of hills between Markleeberg and Wachau with a strong garrison in Wachau.

V Corps: 35 bns., seven sqns., eight btys.—about 12,000 inf., 700 cav. and 53 cannon. On the heights between Wachau and Liebertwolkwitz with Maison's Division in Liebertwolkwitz..

IX Corps: 9,500 inf., 14 cannon. On the Thonberg south of Leipzig.

V Cavalry Corps & Division Berkheim I—4,000 sabres. Immediately to the west of Liebertwolkwitz.

Division of Young Guard—in reserve at Holzhausen.

This represented a total of 32,000 infantry, 9,800 cavalry and 156 cannon in a carefully selected defensive position.

On the morning of 14 October, Wittgenstein's vanguard under Gen. Count Pahlen advanced against this position with a force consisting of:

Russian Troops: Hussar Regts. Grodno, Sumy and Lubny, three regts. Cossacks and one horse bty.—16 sqns., 12 cannon, 1,800 sabres.

Prussian Troops: 3rd Neumark Dragoons, East Prussian Cuirassiers, each of four sqns. and 1 sqn. of volunteers; two sqns. Silesian Uhlans and one horse bty.—10½ sqns., eight cannon, about 1,000 sabres.

Cossacks were used to scout out the enemy position, and when they came up against strong cavalry detachments the Russian Hussars were sent forward. They too noted long lines of French cavalry, so the Prussian Reserve Cavalry—eight squadrons of cuirassiers, six of militia and two horse batteries—were ordered up, as was also the Russian Cuirassier Division Duka. Murat and his entourage were seen, and the size of the French force was becoming apparent. A grand battery of about 30 French guns was also deployed, and all of the French cavalry were on their mounts and seemed on the point of launching an attack. Rather than leave the attacking units in the lurch, everything available was rushed up to support them.

The Sumy Hussars were put to flight by a deep column of French cavalry drawn up in divisions (double squadrons), and were only saved by the timely intervention of the Neumark Dragoons, who attacked with such determination that they drove back not only the first echelon of the attacking French, but the second with it. However, when three more echelons of French cavalry joined the fight, the Neumarkers themselves were put to flight.

Meanwhile, the East Prussian Cuirassiers let the broken Russian hussars pass through their ranks, and then counter-attacked the French, who were pausing to rally. They met the charge while halted, and were thrown back in disorder. The Silesian Uhlans manoeuvred around the French position and attacked the rear echelons in the left flank. They tried to turn to face the Uhlans, but as they manoeuvred they were overrun by the fleeing front echelon, and the whole force was thrown back in a wild flight. Four fresh French regiments moved up and halted the Prussian pursuit, throwing it into flight. The Neumark Dragoons used the opportunity to rally, and their counter-attack on the left flank of the pursuing French halted them and allowed the entire vanguard the time to rally and re-form. There was now a pause in the battle.

Murat brought up Milhaud's Spanish Division to support V Cavalry Corps, and then renewed the offensive. Two regiments in line formed the front echelon, while the remainder of the formation was drawn up in columns of divisions. L'Héritier's Division and the two Light Divisions moved up in support. The flankers of the Sumy and Lubny Hussars were driven back.

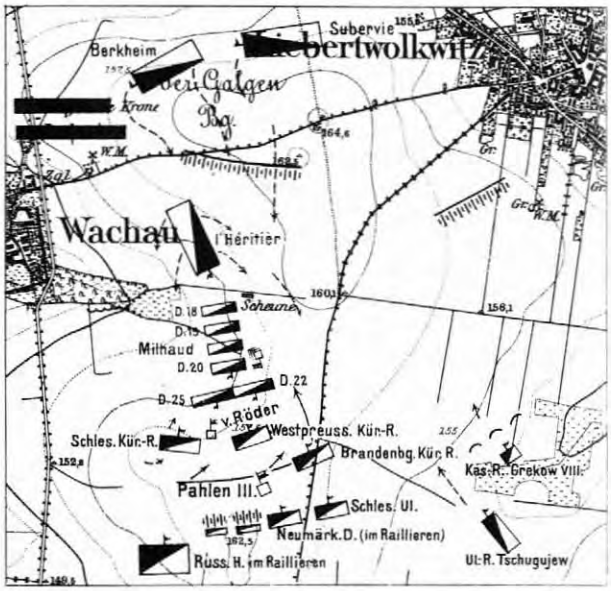
Fortunately for the Allies, Gen. von Roeder was now approaching with eight squadrons of his Reserve Cavalry (the Brandenburg and Silesian Cuirassiers) and two horse batteries. They had just enough time to deploy before the enemy commenced their charge. Roeder threw the Silesian Cuirassiers and the sections of the East Prussians that had already finished rallying into the right flank of the French column. The French hesitated, then stopped and turned about. The Prussians pursued them back to their grand battery, cutting down gunners and taking their pieces.

The Prussians had become disorganised during this pursuit, and noticed too late that Murat had brought up one of his Light Divisions. Attacked on

all sides, the Prussians cut their way through the French with heavy losses—about one-third of their strength. Again, it was the Neumarkers who stopped the French pursuit. A second pause in hostilities now took place.

Murat wanted to bring his superiority in numbers into play, and so tried to find a way of outflanking the Allies, thereby forcing them to retire and giving him the opportunity to destroy them during pursuit. However, the terrain did not lend itself to grand manoeuvres and he found it difficult to work his way forward. He tried on his left flank, but was repelled by artillery fire. He tried on his right flank, but in doing so exposed his left flank; the Prussians and Russians counter-attacked, rolling it up. There was a third pause while the exhausted horses rested, the wounded were taken to the rear and small skirmishes took place. In one of these, Lt. Guido von der Lippe[1] of the Neumark Dragoons came close to taking Murat prisoner, but paid for his failure with his life. There was also a fire-fight in which the French, all armed with carbines, gained the upper hand over the Allies, who had but few of these weapons.

At about 12.30 pm Klenau's Corps of Austrians began to arrive. His cavalry deployed on Pahlen's right flank; his infantry attacked Liebertwolkwitz. At about 2.15 pm Murat ordered another attack by his cavalry. Milhaud's Division formed the first column, L'Héritier following him; the light regiments were to exploit the gaps made. The great mass of horsemen surprised the Allies when they appeared through the smoke. The Russian light cavalry was scattered, but the French were slowed down by fire from the Allied batteries. At just that moment Russian hussars, Prussian Uhlans and the Brandenburg Cuirassiers charged the front echelon. The Brandenburgers had an overlap and took the French right flank with two squadrons. The French front echelon halted, and the rear echelons collided into them. A determined mêlée followed. At the decisive moment, Klenau personally led his Austrian cavalry into the attack. Two squadrons of the Archduke Ferdinand's Hussars and six platoons of the Hohenzollern Chevauxlegers, followed by the O'Reilly Chevauxlegers and Emperor's Cuirassiers, took the French in the left flank. The clumsy

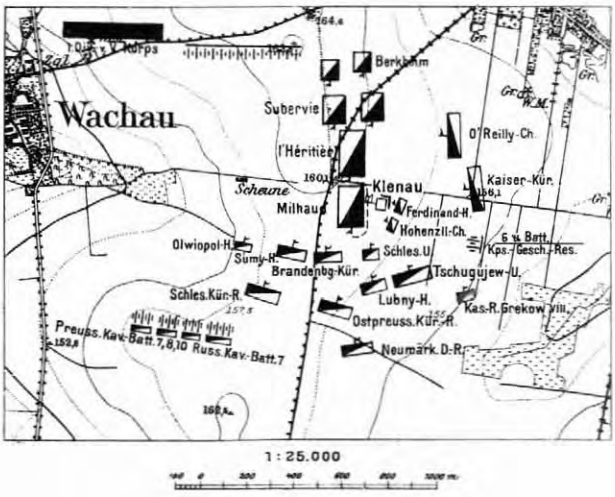


Liebertwolkwitz: the attack of the Prussian Reserve Cavalry. The greater tactical flexibility of the Prussian cavalry is apparent from their positions.

column began to crumble. A few rounds from an Austrian horse battery settled the issue. The French fell back to Probstheida in the greatest disorder. The fresher Austrians conducted the pursuit, and this great cavalry battle was over.

Although the French cavalry were superior in numbers and led by a cavalry general with a great reputation, they were consistently outmanoeuvred and chased away by the Allies and in particular by the Prussians. The terrain was unfavourable to

Liebertwolkwitz: just before the attack of the Austrian cavalry (right). Their flanking attack into the unwieldy French columns can have only one result.



[1]Some accounts say it was Maj. von Bredow.

cavalry, but then both sides had to fight on the same ground, so the French can hardly attribute their failure to this. The Allied victory was won by the daring, courage and determination of their officers and men in the face of vastly superior numbers, and to the greater tactical flexibility of their squadrons and regiments. The only formation the French seemed capable of using was an unwieldy deep column. Time and again, they were brought to a halt and thrown back by well-timed flank attacks made by weaker forces.

It is also interesting to note the length of time over which this action took place, and the relatively low level of casualties. The heaviest losses occurred when the Prussians were surprised and overwhelmed. The Silesian Cuirassiers lost 14 officers and 164 men on that day, whereas the East Prussians lost six officers, eight NCOs, 44 men and 93 horses from 14 to 16 October and the Brandenburgers lost six officers, 49 men and 75 horses from 14 to 19 October. The rest of the time, a sword was rarely raised in anger, and many losses can be attributed to artillery fire. Disruption of the enemy's formation and the gaining of ground were more important.

The see-saw nature of a cavalry battle is also worthy of examination. One side would attack, break the enemy, and then pursue until the enemy counter-attacked with fresh squadrons. The pursuers would then turn tail, being themselves pursued until their own reserves intervened—and so on, until both sides were exhausted or one was entirely broken. The importance of gaining the enemy's flank is apparent, although the French did not seem able to do so most of the time. Keeping a formed reserve up one's sleeve was also important, and speedy rallying and re-forming of broken squadrons was essential for a successful result.

One can be very critical indeed of the 1812 Regulations; but it is clear from examining actions like Liebertwolkwitz that the Prussian cavalry were well led, highly motivated and tactically adept. Their superior skills were self-evident.

Uniforms and Equipment

Cuirassiers

Tunics

The cuirassiers wore a tunic made of white kirsey which was known as a 'Kollett'. This hip-length, double-breasted tunic had two rows of tin or brass buttons 1½ inches apart; there were also two buttons on the tails. The tails covered the seat, and were faced in the regimental colour. The collar was initially very high, coming up to the lobes of the ears, and open at the front; but in 1814 a new, lower style was introduced—about 2 to 2¼ inches high, and closed at the front by three hooks and eyes. The buttons holding the shoulder straps in place bore the squadron number in Arabic numerals. The cuffs were 'Swedish' in style. The shoulder straps initially were in the facing colour, but later white with piping in the regimental colour. The regimental colours in 1808 were:

Silesians	. . . black facings, yellow buttons
East Prussians	. . . light blue, white buttons
Brandenburgers	. . . poppy red, yellow buttons
Garde du Corps	. . . poppy red, white buttons

The Garde du Corps had two bands of white lace edging their collars and cuffs; officers wore silver lace trim. The Magdeburg Regiment, raised in 1815, had yellow facings and white buttons. All regimental NCOs wore lace in the button colour on the collar and cuffs, as did the trumpeters, whose shoulders also bore 'swallow's nests'. At first officers wore shoulder straps, but in 1812 epaulettes were introduced. Officers could also wear a single-breasted white or blue tunic known as the 'Leibrock' when off duty; this was piped down the front, along the bottom edge, and round the tails. This piping was white for all regiments except the Garde du Corps and Brandenburgers, who had poppy red. Collars were as on the Kollett except for the Brandenburgers, who had red; cuffs were blue with coloured piping. Officers of the Garde du Corps also had a red Leibrock for galas; this had blue facings and piping, silver lace and shoulder cords, and was worn with a feathered hat and white trousers.

On campaign, the men wore a dark blue coat

Prussian dragoons acting as flankers; note how the firing trooper is resting his carbine and holding his horse. Anybody hit by a ball aimed in such a precarious manner could reasonably complain of quite uncommonly bad luck. . . .

known as a 'Litewka', while the officers wore the blue Leibrock. Under the tunics, grey jackets were worn. Officers also had a grey overcoat which came down just below the knee; and a blue-grey greatcoat with a cloak collar. The men had grey greatcoats.

Legwear

In 1808 a new pattern of overalls was introduced. They were dark grey, and covered in black leather up the whole length of the inner legs and around the ankles. Down the outer surface of the legs was an open seam closed by a row of buttons. This seam could be piped in red, according to the colonel's wishes. The number of buttons was set at 12 on each side in December 1813, but during the 1815 campaign they were removed. Short boots were worn under the overalls. Officers wore black-grey overalls which reached to the top of the boot, with 18 buttons one inch apart on each side, and a red stripe. In 1815 the buttons were no longer worn, and there were two stripes down the outer legs. In summer, when dismounted, officers could wear white trousers.

Headwear

In 1808 a high black leather helmet was introduced; it was decorated with a black plume (from 1814 trumpeters wore red plumes) and a brass plate. The Garde du Corps plate incorporated the Guard Star device. The chinscales and peak rim were brass. Until 1810 the horsehair plumes were worn only on parade; from that date, at all times. Officers could also wear a tricorn, and the men had a dark blue fatigue cap.

Gloves, neckstocks

White leather gloves, black neckstocks.

Cuirasses

Cuirasses had dropped out of use by the beginning of the Revolutionary Wars, but started to be worn again after the fall of Paris in 1814. The Czar of

Russia presented the Garde du Corps with black cuirasses; they also wore captured French armour made of yellow metal, as did the Brandenburg Regiment. The other regiments wore white metal.

Armament

The cuirassiers carried a straight-bladed sword known as the 'Pallasch'. The scabbard was of iron; the hilt, brass, decorated with an eagle. From March 1814 a number of regiments started to carry captured French swords. Off duty, officers could carry an épée similar to that of the infantry officers. Belts were white. Sword knots were as follows:

Garde du Corps

1st Company. . .	white button
2nd Co. . . .	yellow button
3rd Co. . . .	blue button
4th Co. . . .	red button
5th Co. . . .	white button & slider
6th Co. . . .	yellow button & slider
7th Co. . . .	blue button & slider
8th Co. . . .	red button & slider

All other regiments

1st Squadron. . .	white button & tassel
2nd Sqn. . . .	yellow button & tassel
3rd Sqn. . . .	blue button & tassel
4th Sqn. . . .	red button & tassel

The remainder of the strap was made of Russia leather.

Cartridge-Box

Officers wore a small black leather box; those worn by the troopers were larger. Those of the Garde du Corps bore a white metal badge; those of other regiments, brass.

Dragoons dismounted to fire. Note that cavalry skirmishers acted in much the same way as their infantry counterparts: in pairs, one loading while the other fired, under supervision of an officer.

The Life Hussars in action during the Wars of Liberation: *left*, in the streets of Halle on 2 May 1813, and *right*, at Dennewitz on 9 September 1813. (Knoetel)

Horse furniture

The cuirassiers used the so-called 'German saddle', with a rectangular saddle cloth in the facing colour with two edge-stripes in the button colour. From 1812 the Brandenburgers wore red cloths. The Garde du Corps had a badge in the corners of their red cloth, and the line between the two stripes was dark blue. Officers had their stripes in silver or gold, depending on button colour. Equipment worn on the saddle included black straps, greatcoat, pistol holsters, hoof bag, cleaning equipment bag.

Dragoons

Tunics

The dragoons wore a blue Kollett of the same cut and style as that of the cuirassiers. (Sources vary widely in their interpretation of the shade, from very pale to royal blue.) Regimental distinctions were as follows.

Regt. No. 1 . . .	crimson facings, white buttons
Regt. No. 2 . . .	white facings, white buttons
Regt. No. 3 . . .	red facings, yellow buttons
Regt. No. 4 . . .	red facings, white buttons
Regt. No. 5 . . .	black facings, yellow buttons
Regt. No. 6 . . .	light red facings, white buttons
Regt. No. 7 . . .	white facings, yellow buttons
Regt. No. 8 . . .	yellow facings, white buttons

Officers could wear either the Kollett or the single-breasted light blue Leibrock. On campaign, the troopers could wear the Litewka.

Headwear

A black felt shako with black leather fittings was worn. It had a front peak; that of the Normal Dragoons (and later the Guard Dragoons) also had a back peak. Rankers of the line regiments had a brass eagle plate, officers a central black and silver rosette. A black and white cockade was also worn at the top edge. The trim and cords were in button colour; those of officers were silver and black, of

NCOs white and black. On parade the men wore a white falling plume; that of the NCOs had a black tip; trumpeters had a red plume with a white tip; and officers had a white feather plume. Officers could also wear a black bicorn; troopers a light blue fatigue cap with a band in the facing colour.

Armament

Dragoons carried a curved sabre in an iron scabbard, which replaced their Pallasch in 1811. Belts were white. The sword knot was of Russia leather with a white tassel. The button denoted squadron: white for 1st, poppy red for 2nd, yellow for 3rd and light blue for 4th Squadron. Officers, NCOs and trumpeters wore those of their rank. Twenty men per squadron carried carbines; the cartridge-box was black, the belt, white.

Horse furniture

Hungarian saddle with rounded, light blue saddle cloths with two edge-stripes in facing colour. Other equipment as cuirassiers.

Hussars

Tunics

The hussars wore a dolman and pelisse. The dolman was decorated with thick cords in the button colour (white or yellow) and three rows of buttons. The rear seams were piped in button colour, and there were cords instead of shoulder straps. The high collars and cuffs were in facing colour. In 1808, regimental distinctions were as follows:

Regt.	*Dolman & Pelisse*	*Collar & Cuffs*	*Buttons & Cords*
Life Hussars	black	poppy red	white
1st Brand'bg'.	dark blue	poppy red	white
2nd Brand'bg'.	dark blue	poppy red	yellow
Pomeranian	light blue	black	yellow
Upper Silesian	brown	yellow	yellow
Lower Silesian	green	poppy red	white

When the Life Hussars were divided into two

Hussar trooper of the Normal-Eskadron—cf. Plate F3. (Wolff/Jügel)

regiments, their shoulder cords were replaced with straps—white for the 1st Regt., poppy red for the 2nd. When the two Silesian regiments were amalgamated the uniform of the Upper Silesians was retained. The new 2nd Silesian Regt. wore green dolmans with poppy red facings and yellow cords. In 1809, when Schill's 2nd Brandenburg Regt. was disbanded, the Pomeranians received their uniforms, but with dark blue facings. In 1811 the Normal Hussars also got Schill's uniforms, but with a yellow trim on the collar and cuffs. In 1815 the two Life Regiments got their shoulder cords back again, but the 2nd Regt. were authorised black collars and cuffs. The Guard Regiment wore the uniform of the Normal Hussars. In March 1815, the hussar regiments had the following distinctions:

Regt.	*Dolman & Pelisse*	*Collar & Cuffs*	*Buttons & Cords*
Guard	dark blue	poppy red with yellow trim	yellow
No. 1	black	poppy red	white
No. 2	black	black	white
No. 3	dark blue	poppy red	white
No. 4	brown	yellow	yellow
No. 5	dark blue	dark blue	yellow
No. 6	green	poppy red	yellow
No. 7	black	poppy red	yellow
No. 8	dark blue	light blue	white
No. 9	corn blue	corn blue	yellow
No. 10	green	light blue	yellow
No. 11	green	poppy red	white
No. 12	corn blue	corn blue	white

NCOs had five rows of buttons on their dolmans, and lace trim in the button colour on their collars and cuffs. Officers of the Normal and Guard Hussars had gold cords; line officers had cords in button colour made of camel hair. Officers wore shoulder straps with rank distinctions. The pelisse was of the same colour as the dolman, with the same distinctions, and troopers had a white fur trim. The Normal Hussars had black fur; from 1815, the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th Regts. did also. All NCOs also had black fur. Officers had grey fur, except in the regiments which from 1815 had black, whose officers followed suit. Officers could also wear a dark blue Leibrock. It was piped white or yellow according to button colour, and had shoulder straps (later, epaulettes). Officers also had dark blue overcoats. Troopers wore grey stable jackets, and grey greatcoats. The shoulder straps on the greatcoat were in the colour of the dolman.

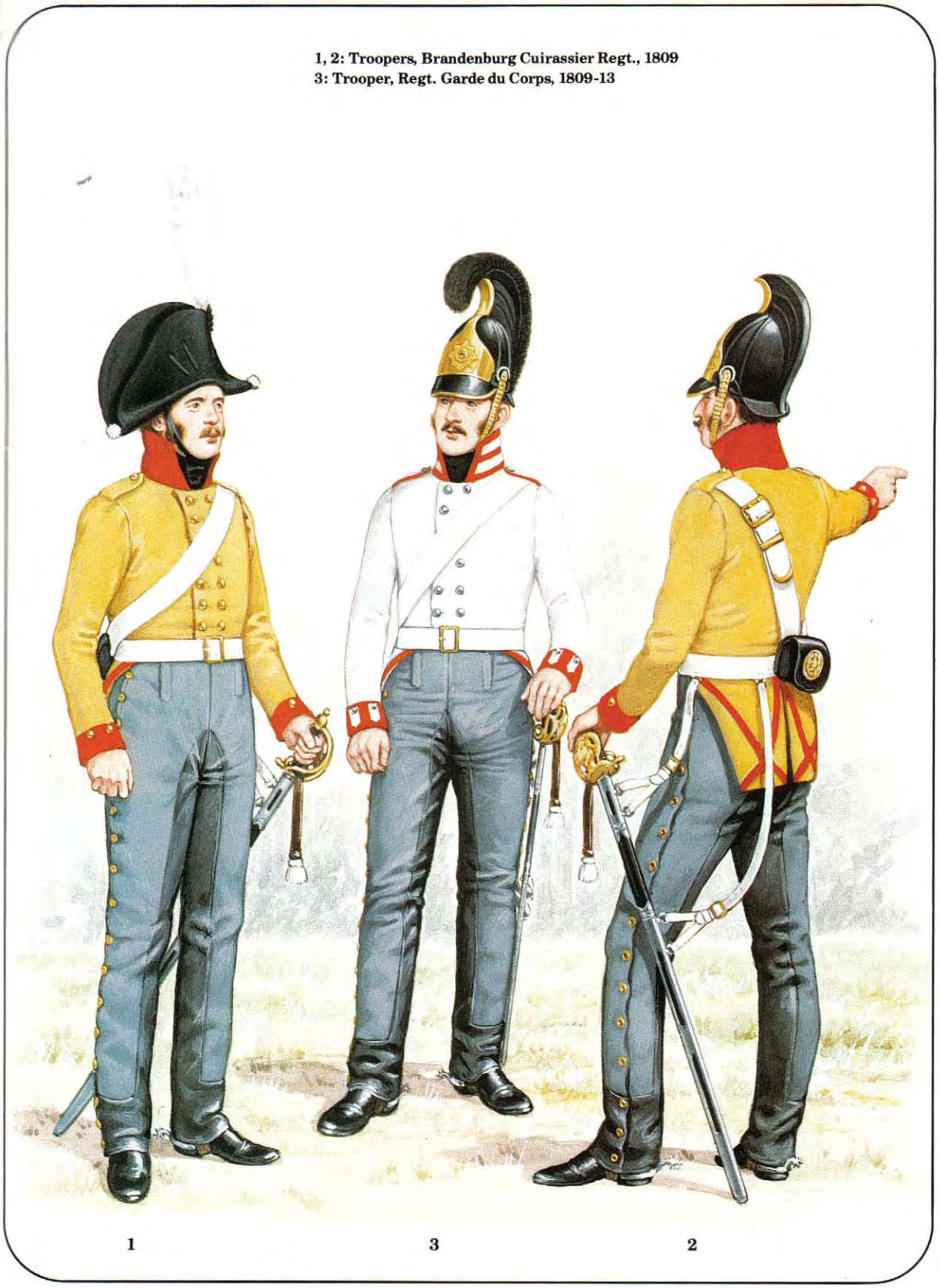
Legwear

The usual cavalry overalls were worn.

Headwear

The shako was worn. On the front of it was a central black and white rosette (black and silver for officers). The two Life Regiments had a white metal death's head plate; the Normal and Guard Hussars had a brass star plate (officers, silver). A black and white (or black and silver) upper cockade was also worn. Troopers of the Life and Normal Hussars wore a thick white plume on parade, while the other regiments had white feather plumes. NCOs and trumpeters had falling plumes; officers had large white feather plumes with a black base. When the new-style shako was introduced in 1815, thin hair plumes were worn with them. Those worn by troopers were white; by NCOs white with a black tip; by trumpeters, red with a white tip, and by

1, 2: Troopers, Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt., 1809
3: Trooper, Regt. Garde du Corps, 1809-13



A

1, 2: Officers, Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt., 1813
3: Trooper, Brandenburg Cuirassier Regt., 1808-13

1 3 2

B

Brandenburg Dragoon Regt., 1808-15:
1: Officer, 1808-13
2: Trooper, 1808-13
3: Trooper, 1815

1 2 3

C

1: Trooper, Dragoon Co., Normal Sqn., 1811
2: Officer, Dragoon Co., Normal Sqn., 1811
3: Trooper, Lithuanian Dragoon Regt., 1813

D

1: Col., 2nd Life Hussar Regt., 1809
2: Maj. von Schill, 2nd Brandenburg Hussar Regt., 1809
3: Trooper, Brandenburg Hussar Regt., 1809-13

2 1 3

1: Officer, Brandenburg Hussars, 1808-13
2: Officer, Hussar Co., Normal Sqn., 1811-13
3: Trooper, Hussar Co., Normal Sqn., 1811-13

1 2 3

F

1: Trooper, Brandenburg Uhlan Regt., 1812-13
2: Line Uhlan, 1815
3: Trooper, East Prussian National Cavalry Regt., 1813

1: Trooper, Silesian National Cavalry Regt., 1813-15
2: Élite cavalryman, Pomeranian National Cavalry Regt., 1813
3: Volunteer, Elbe National Cavalry Regt., 1813-15

3 2 1

officers, white with a black base. On campaign a waxed cloth cover was worn over the shako. Grey fatigue caps were worn, with a band in the colour of the dolman collar.

Armament

A curved sabre with a steel hilt was carried; the hilts of officers' sabres were gilded. The sabre was worn from a waist belt, as was a sabretasche of brown leather, the flap having a poppy red cover trimmed in the button colour and decorated with the royal monogram, likewise in the button colour. Those of the Life Hussars (and from 1815, the Pomeranians) were of black leather and had no cover. Sword knots were black leather for the ranks; those of the NCOs and trumpeters had a black and white woollen tassel. Officers had the usual silver and black item. Carbines were carried in a similar fashion to those of the dragoons; NCOs and trumpeters had pistols. Ammunition was carried in a cartridge box of black leather and carried on a black belt over the left shoulder.

Waist sashes

The troopers wore a woollen sash of the same colour as the dolman collar with the piping, knots and barrels in the button colour. Officers wore the usual silver and black sash.

Neckstocks, gloves

As cuirassiers.

Horse furniture

Hungarian saddles with a black sheepskin saddle cloth with a poppy red 'wolf's teeth' trim. In 1815 cloth covers were introduced; these were rounded at the front, with pointed rear corners. The colours were as follows:

Regt.	*Colour*	*Stripes*
Guard	dark blue	poppy red
No. 1	black	poppy red
No. 2	black	black
No. 3	dark blue	poppy red
No. 4	brown	golden yellow
No. 5	dark blue	dark blue
No. 6	dark green	poppy red
No. 7	black	poppy red
No. 8	dark blue	light blue
No. 9	corn blue	corn blue
No. 10	dark green	light blue
No. 11	dark green	poppy red
No. 12	corn blue	corn blue

These were piped in the button colour; officers had gold or silver piping. Officers of the Guard Hussars had a star in the rear corner. Straps were brown.

Uhlans

Life Uhlan Squadron, 1809–1810

This squadron had a dark blue Kollett with poppy red collar and Polish cuffs, poppy red lapels and tail trim, white buttons, red piping on the rear and arm seams; epaulettes with loose woollen fringe—white for the troopers, black and white for NCOs, black and silver for officers; white waist sash with two black stripes (officers, silver and black); grey overalls with red piping and white buttons—officers had dark blue trousers with two broad red stripes. Dark blue czapkas were worn by troopers with a black feather plume; troopers had white cords, NCOs black and white, officers black and silver. Grey greatcoats; black leather cartridge-boxes for the ranks, silver for officers; black belts, silver-laced for officers; pistols; lances with white-over-red pennants. NCOs and officers had lances too, the latter giving theirs up in 1809. For minor duties officers and men wore the 'Jupanek', a dark blue tailless jacket which hooked together at the front but had a single row of false buttons. Shabraques came to a point at the rear and were of red cloth with two white edge-stripes (officers, silver), and a small black fur cover.

Guard Uhlan Squadron, 1810–1815

This squadron was formed from the Life Squadron and had the same uniform as the line regiments except for the following details: the Kollett had yellow buttons, poppy red collar, cuffs and piping, two bars of yellow lace (officers, gold) on each side of the collar and one on the cuff; epaulettes with a white field and slider lined in red, brass crescents and a yellow woollen stripe. Brass scales were added later. On the lid of the cartridge-box was a brass Guard Star (officers, silver). The czapka was retained, but with yellow cords for the troopers. The greatcoat had white shoulder straps.

Guard Cossack Squadron, 1813–1815

This squadron had dark blue tailless jackets closed by hooks and eyes, with no buttons, dark blue collars and 'Swedish' cuffs both piped red; on each side of the collar and on each cuff, two white (officers, silver) bars of lace. Epaulettes with dark blue fields, red lining, blue sliders, brass crescents

(officers, silver); black waist sash (officers had the usual silver and black sash); dark blue baggy trousers with a broad red stripe; white greatcoats; black crossbelts; the cartridge-box over the left shoulder, a pistol over the right, brass Guard Star on the box lid (silver for officers), brass chain and picker on the front of the cartridge-box belt; sabre on a black belt; lance with no pennant; fur caps with red bag, white hair plume, white cords (officers, silver); dark blue rounded saddle cloth with red stripes and piping.

Guard Uhlan Regiment, 1815

The new Guard Uhlan Regiment was ordered to wear the uniform of the former Guard Uhlan Squadron but with the following differences: the epaulette fields and sliders were poppy red; the lances had black and white pennants; the czapkas had hair plumes which were white for the troopers, black-tipped for NCOs, red with a white tip for trumpeters, and white with a black base for officers; Guard Star plate; troopers and NCOs had white cords, the flounders of the latter mixed with black; dark blue cloth covers with red stripes and piping instead of the sheepskin cover. The remainder of the outfit was as that of the line Uhlans.

Prussian Uhlans, 1812–13: *left*, Guard; *right*, Line. (Rabe)

Line Uhlans

Tunics

Kolletts of a similar style to those of the other cavalry regiments were worn. They were dark blue, with poppy red collars and 'Polish' cuffs; 22 small buttons, 16 in two rows on the front curving slightly outwards to the top, one on each cuff, one on each shoulder, two on the tails. The lapels were piped in red, the tails had a two-inch-wide red trim, and there was a similar trim around the lower edge. Button colours and shoulder straps were used to distinguish the regiments, the shoulder buttons bearing the squadron number in Arabic numerals. The regimental distinctions were as follows:

Regt.	*Shoulder straps*	*Buttons*
No. 1	white	yellow
No. 2	poppy red	yellow
No. 3	yellow	yellow
No. 4	light blue	yellow
No. 5	white	white
No. 6	poppy red	white
No. 7	yellow	white
No. 8	light blue	white

A dark blue Litewka could also be worn by the ranks. Officers had a dark blue overcoat. The rankers also had a grey stable jacket and greatcoat.

Legwear

The usual cavalry overalls.

Headwear

The cavalry shako. This had the black and white upper cockade, yellow cords, central black and white rosette, 15-inch-high black feather plumes, and a black leather chinstrap which was replaced by brass scales in wartime. NCOs had black and white cords and a white base to their plumes; trumpeters had red plumes with a white base; officers had long white and black hanging plumes, and silver and black cords, badge and rosette. In

time of war the shako was covered with black waxed cloth. In 1815 the czapka was introduced. These were very high, the head piece being of black leather with a black chinstrap. The top part of the czapka was rectangular and dark blue, trimmed in the button colour (black and silver for officers, black and white for NCOs and trumpeters). On parade an 18-inch-long plume was worn: white for troopers, with a black tip for NCOs, red with a white tip for trumpeters, white with a black base for officers. Grey fatigue caps had a band in the collar colour.

Waist sash

Troopers, NCOs and trumpeters wore a dark blue waist sash faced in the collar colour. Officers had the usual silver and black sash.

Armament

The curved sabre had a steel scabbard, and was worn from a white belt. Troopers also carried a lance with a brown shaft and iron point. The pennants were all dark blue on the lower halves, and white on the upper half for 1st Regt., red for 2nd and yellow for 3rd. In 1815 it was ordered that all pennants should be white over black. The Life, later the Guard Squadron, had white over red. NCOs carried lances until 1815. Until 1812 officers of the 3rd Regt. also carried lances, with white shafts and a larger pennant with reversed colours: there was a golden sun on the blue field, and a black eagle with the motto NEC SOLI CEDIT on the yellow field. The rankers were armed with a pistol. A black leather cartridge-box was worn on a white belt over the left shoulder.

Horse furniture

Until 1815, a black sheepskin saddle cloth with a red 'wolf's teeth' trim; the officers' trim was broader. Straps were brown. In 1815 rounded saddle cloths were introduced, of dark blue trimmed and piped in the colour of the tunic collar.

Militia Cavalry

The militia cavalry units raised from 1813 were ordered to wear dark blue Litewkas, with the collars and cuff piping in the provincial colour, as follows:

East Prussia . . .	poppy red, white buttons
Kurmark and Neumark . . .	poppy red, yellow buttons
West Prussia . . .	black, white buttons
Pomerania . . .	white, yellow buttons
Westphalia . . .	green, white buttons
Silesia . . .	yellow, white buttons
Rhineland . . .	madder red, yellow buttons
Elbe Provinces . . .	light blue, yellow buttons

Officer, Guard Cossack Squadron. (Wolff/Jügel)

The regimental number displayed was on the shoulder straps in yellow; where the shoulder straps were yellow it was red. The shoulder straps distinguished either the regiment or squadron, and were white for 1st, red for 2nd, yellow for 3rd, and light blue for 4th Squadron. Black cavalry shakos were worn with a white cross bearing the inscription MIT GOTT FÜR KÖNIG UND VATERLAND 1813. Belts were black. A cavalry sabre and lance were carried. There were numerous variations on uniforms and equipment among the militia, and the above is only the briefest guide.

1815 Uniforms

The introduction of new uniforms for the cavalry started in March 1815. It is unlikely that many of the units which participated in the Waterloo campaign wore these uniforms. Contemporary

evidence suggests that uniforms of the previous patterns were more prevalent.

Baggage

A cavalry regiment had one two-horsed money waggon, and one two-horsed ambulance, which also carried the harnessmaker's and gunsmith's tools. Each squadron had two pack horses. The officers carried their belongings on their second horse.

Bluecher

The name of this great field marshal has always been closely linked with the cavalry arm of the Brandenburg-Prussian army. Furthermore, Bluecher was an important driving force in the army: he pushed for war with France in 1806, and he led the moral crusade against Bonapartist France throughout the Wars of Liberation (1813–1815). Time and again, Bluecher's decisions and actions proved crucial and decisive. If he had not decided to cross the Elbe at Wartenburg, there would never have been a Battle of Leipzig. If he had not cut his army loose from Schwarzenberg in March 1814, the Allies would never have got to Paris. If he had not stood firm against mounting odds at Ligny, then Wellington would have been overwhelmed at Quatre Bras, and the campaign in the Netherlands

Another painting by Richard Knoetel of the Life Hussars in battle, at Grossbeeren on 23 August 1813.

An interesting portrait of Bluecher as a lieutenant, painted in the red uniform of the Hussar Regt. von Belling on the occasion of his wedding in 1773.

would have ended. If he had not pressed on to Waterloo despite punishing conditions, then Wellington would have been defeated. In short, Bluecher was one of the prime movers in the defeat of Napoleonic Imperialism.

Gebhard Leberecht von Bluecher was born in Rostock, a Baltic port, on 16 December 1742. His family had been landowners in northern Germany from at least the 13th century. Bluecher's military career began at the tender age of 16, when he joined the Swedish army as a hussar. It was by no means unusual for Germans to serve in the armies of other nations at this time; Bluecher was one of many foreigners in his regiment, which consisted of Germans, Poles and Swedes. Orders were—as in many armies at this time—given in German, the supra-national language of Central Europe, and the squadrons were drilled after the Prussian Regulations.

The Swedes and Prussians were in conflict with each other in 1758, which was the height of the Seven Years' War. However, Bluecher's service in the Swedish army ended abruptly in 1760 when he was captured in a skirmish with Frederick the Great's hussars. The colonel of the particular regiment, one Belling, took a liking to the young Bluecher and he joined Belling's regiment, soon becoming a cornet. Belling did play a significant rôle in Bluecher's career and personal development: the older Bluecher would display a number of important characteristics in common with his mentor—they were both fiery warriors and pious soldiers. The old man was certainly very much of a father-figure to the young hussar.

Bluecher did not participate in any of the major actions of the Seven Years' War, although his unit was involved in a number of minor skirmishes. When peace broke out again he devoted himself enthusiastically to the life of the 'gay hussar'—drinking, duelling, wenching and gambling. Bluecher, now a junior captain, next saw action in Poland, where he was ruthless in suppressing native resistance to partition. On one occasion he was deemed to have gone too far and, as a consequence, was passed over for promotion to command his own squadron. Bluecher's appeals fell on deaf ears, and he quit royal service for life as a gentleman farmer. His military career could well have ended there.

The death of Frederick the Great in 1786 re-

Bluecher as a lieutenant-general in 1802, wearing a richly-laced dolman in the colours of his Hussar Regt. (No. 8). In addition to national military honours, he also wears Masonic insignia—he held office in a Muenster lodge during this period.

opened the door for many who had fallen foul of the old king. Bluecher was more fortunate than most. Not only was he reinstated in his old regiment, but he was given the same rank he would have had had he been in service all that time. The lost years were made up overnight. Major von Bluecher now had his own squadron.

It was some time before he saw active service again: the 'promenade' of 1787 in Holland can hardly be counted. The 1792 campaign came and went without this warhorse drawing his sabre in anger. In 1793 he joined a small corps of Prussians under Duke Frederick of Brunswick for service in the Low Countries against the armies of the French Revolution. Involved only in minor actions, Bluecher acquitted himself well. In May 1794 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. Prussia then signed the Peace of Basle and hostilities with France ceased for ten years. Bluecher looked on with increasing frustration while Napoleonic France humiliated Austria and subjugated the German states.

Bluecher also had characteristics and abilities which became apparent only in time of peace. On this occasion he did not play the gentleman farmer, but rather the capable administrator, being the governor of the newly-acquired province of Westphalia. The Westphalians were unhappy to have new masters from the East, but Bluecher soon won them over. His task there was to observe the activities of the French forces in the area, and this he did with growing disquiet. His fingers were itching to take up arms against the hated French as they took liberty after liberty on German soil. Throughout 1805 and 1806 Bluecher urged his monarch to go to war and put the foreign upstart in his place, pointing out that the longer this painful but necessary decision was avoided, the smaller the chance of a favourable outcome. He was overjoyed when war at last came.

Bluecher's first opportunity for fame was on the fateful field of Auerstedt. With 12 squadrons of Prussian horse, he hoped to smash the entire French flank. His force included the regiment that had

An opportunity to compare two versions of the uniform of a trooper of the Guard Cossack Squadron: *left*, Wolff/Jügel, and *right*, Rabe.

single-handedly decided the battle of Hohenfriedberg, and the cuirassiers whom the great Seydlitz himself had once trained and led. He rode towards infantry whose armament had hardly improved since those days, and who were deployed in squares only a few miles from the field of Rossbach. What could go wrong? How could destiny not give Bluecher the victor's laurels he so coveted? He burst out of the mist towards the French.

Davout and his generals fled into the infantry squares for protection; their foot soldiers, however, stood their ground. The Prussians first hesitated, then fell back. Bluecher rallied them and led them forwards again. They were stopped again; and again; and again. Never before had the Prussian cavalry met such determined opposition. Fresh squadrons were brought into the fight. Bluecher had a horse shot from under him. A square of the French 85th Line was all but ridden down; but still that small force of French infantry stood their ground. The exhausted and beaten Prussians melted away. If the impatient Bluecher had waited for the right moment to attack with his brave troopers; if only he had not sent them in against a

Impression of a trooper of the East Prussian National Cavalry Regiment, by Rabe; and, *right*, what purports to be a surviving coat and sword of this unit.

fresh and determined opposition; if only he had waited until the infantry and artillery had done their job first—then, and only then, could his men have done their job successfully. Instead, over-anxious for fame, Bluecher sent his cavalry in first and not last. He might well have gone down in history as the man who wasted and ruined the Prussian cavalry in 1806, had it not been for his determination and spirited retreat to Luebeck after the collapse of the main Prussian forces.

Cut off from Hohenlohe and spared the shame of the latter's capitulation, Bluecher drew off a sizeable part of the French Army by leading his small force northwards, towards the Baltic coast. He made his stand in the Hanseatic port of Luebeck in unfavourable circumstances. He escaped with the remnants of his force, but had to surrender the next day because of a lack of supplies. He was, however, soon exchanged for the French General Victor, but saw the campaign out organising fresh forces in Pomerania, away from the main theatre in East Prussia. His fight to the finish did earn him fame and respect which was to accompany him the rest of his days.

Now that Prussia once more rested in an uneasy peace, Bluecher did not rest on his laurels. His great energy was channelled into the Reform Movement, of which he was to become a leading light. Bluecher was one of those great Germans who raised Prussia from the depths of despair to the heights of elation within seven long, bitter years.

When war loomed again in Central Europe in 1809, Bluecher characteristically urged the king to throw caution to the winds and join Austria. Frederick William refused to act without the support of the Czar, however, and that was not forthcoming. Bluecher's despair and frustration led to a nervous breakdown. To soothe his feelings Frederick William promoted him to general of cavalry.

A perhaps rather unconvincingly 'regulation' uniform for an officer of Prussian militia cavalry, 1813. (Wolff/Jügel)

In 1811 it became increasingly obvious that war between France and Russia was inevitable. Secret preparations were made to stage an uprising in Prussia against the hated tyrant and Bluecher, as ever, was an energetic force in these activities. Caught red-handed by French spies training a force of 7,000 men, Bluecher had to be dismissed from active service by the king. He went to Breslau in Silesia, where he became the focus of the anti-French movement. He itched to draw his sabre. At last, in 1813, the uprising started. Bluecher was the spiritual leader of this 'holy war' against Bonaparte.

From two o'clock on the morning of 2 May 1813, the seemingly indefatigable and invincible Bluecher was in the thick of the action at Gross-Goerschen. When wounded he paused only long enough to be bandaged before returning to the fray. At nine that night he personally led a charge that forced the French Emperor to scurry to the safety of a square of his Foot Guards. Bluecher's elation turned sour when he heard that his superiors had decided not to renew the battle the next day. The Cross of St George awarded to him for bravery by the Czar was little recompense.

The hard-pressed Allies welcomed the breathing space afforded by the Armistice of Poischwitz. Frantic preparations were made for the Autumn Campaign, and at last Bluecher received his own independent command, the Army of Silesia. This great warrior was now answerable to nobody save his monarch, who was with the Army of Bohemia some distance away. Hostilities recommenced in August 1813, and Bluecher began the advance which was eventually to take him all the way to Paris. Bluecher inflicted a crushing defeat on Marshal MacDonald on 26 August on the Katzbach. Until then the old warhorse had been obliged to retire in the face of a stronger enemy. As soon as the opportunity presented itself the pursued became the pursuer, and with gusto. Defeating Marmont at Wartenburg on 3 October, Bluecher pressed on, precipitating the decisive battle of Leipzig, and dragging a reluctant Crown Prince of Sweden into the conflict.

Bluecher's troops were mauled at Leipzig, and his Prussians suffered particularly severely. Ever a hard taskmaster, he soon had his battered corps hot on the trail of the retreating French. Sick and exhausted, Bluecher's men built a pontoon bridge across the Rhine at the height of a severe winter. In the face of ice-floes, his men crossed into France and took the war right into the enemy's heartland.

Whilst the other Allied armies were prevaricating, Bluecher did his utmost to drive on Paris and dethrone the usurper. 'Marshal Forwards', as he came to be known, tried his damndest to live up to his name. Through sickness and defeat, insubordination and isolation, Bluecher held his army together and pressed on. At last, the Allied armies acted in conjunction, and Bluecher was able to lead his men to the hill of Montmartre. Paris was at his feet; the Napoleonic Empire was overthrown.

The Congress of Vienna was the sort of long-drawn-out, compromising affair that Bluecher

loathed. The politicians and regents may well have panicked at the news of Bonaparte's escape from exile on the island of Elba, but Bluecher the bold was overjoyed. At last he could use his sword to put to rights all the wrongs Prussia had suffered at Vienna. His fit of depression now gave way to a burst of frenzied activity.

Bluecher joined his Army of the Lower Rhine in Liège on 19 April 1815. Gneisenau was his chief-of-staff again; the old team that had performed so successfully in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 was back in business. Before the historic campaign of 1815 had commenced, Bluecher had the distasteful task of dealing with a mutiny in his own army. The difficult Saxons were handled firmly, if not ruthlessly; the ringleaders were shot, and the rebellious troops sent home in disgrace. That episode over, he was now able to get on with the task at hand.

True to form, Bluecher stood to give battle with Napoleon at the first opportunity. Promised aid by Wellington, he drew up those forces which he had immediately to hand in a position which was not as favourable as it might have been. The battle of Ligny began on the afternoon of 16 June 1815 and continued until nightfall. When Napoleon burst through his weakened centre with his Imperial Guard, Bluecher personally led his cavalry in a last, desperate charge to rectify the situation. His horse was shot beneath him, and the fiery old warrior was trapped under it, almost being taken prisoner. Fortunately he was rescued, and immediately set about turning defeat into victory. He rallied his broken troops, restored order and turned a rout into an orderly withdrawal. Ligny was certainly a tactical victory for the French, but Bluecher's tenacity turned it into a strategic victory for the Prussians. 'Marshal Forwards', bruised and bandaged, was to be seen everywhere, inspiring his troops. He led his army across wet and muddy terrain in pouring rain to the fateful field of Waterloo to keep the promise he had made to his ally Wellington.

On empty stomachs, soaked, cold and tired, the Prussian army started for Waterloo in the early hours of the morning of 18 June. Certainly by 1 pm, Napoleon was aware that he had misjudged the Prussians and that they were advancing towards him. At about 3 pm he had to detach nearly 10,000 men under Lobau and Doman to slow their advance. He also had to move up the time of his next attack on Wellington before Buelow's Corps could arrive, and thus committed his cavalry reserves prematurely, to be smashed by the steady Allied squares. Buelow pressed on, aiming his line of advance on a farm called Belle Alliance. Lobau fell back to the village of Plancenoit. Bluecher arrived, and the village was taken; Napoleon's rear was threatened. He had to act, and threw in several battalions of his final reserve, his Guard. Fewer men were therefore available to storm Wellington's wavering centre. Plancenoit was retaken. Ziethen's Corps arrived and reinforced Wellington's left flank; more Allied troops could now be moved to strengthen the centre before Napoleon's final blow. With a weakened force against a strengthened centre, Napoleon's final attack foundered. The Prussians broke through his flank and into his rear: the battle was over. Bluecher embraced Wellington at La Belle Alliance; Gneisenau was sent off to pursue the fleeing French to destruction. The First Empire was buried, once and for all.

Bluecher went with his army to Paris, and took command of the city for a few days during which he set about castigating the French. When the diplomats and politicians arrived a bitter and frustrated Bluecher was sent packing. Retribution was not to be exacted. Bluecher's crusade was now over, and his remaining few years were spent once again as a country gentleman.

Prince Bluecher of Wahlstadt, as he was now known, was one of the last great fighting leaders of men in military history. He was always at the forefront of the fighting, sword in hand, on his charger, inspiring his men by personal example. As the 19th century drew on, the age of the staff officer approached. The elements of warfare planned and executed by bureaucrats were to be seen in his own staff: Gneisenau was the cold, calculating planner who organised every step of the army. Bluecher complimented him by leading the men that Gneisenau provided.

Bibliography

Most of the works consulted here have already been referred to in other titles of this series[1]. Those used for the short biography of Bluecher included:

W. von Unger, *Bluecher* (2 volumes Berlin, 1907–1908). This is by far the best biography of this famous general.

Ernest F. Henderson, *Bluecher and the Uprising of Prussia against Napoleon 1806–1815* (London and New York, 1911). This is the only study available in English and is well worth reading. It does contain the occasional error, but is one of the few works available which looks at Prussia's involvement in the Napoleonic Wars from the German point of view.

Rudolf von Friedrich, *Geschichte des Herbstfeldzuges 1813*. Volumes 2 and 3 (Berlin, 1904 and 1906 respectively) were those consulted. This work is the most comprehensive history of the autumn 1813 campaign. Details of the battle of Liebertwolkwitz came from Volume 2; Volume 3 is largely devoted to the battle of Leipzig.

The Plates

A1, A2: Troopers, Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment (No. 4), 1809

These two figures clearly show the phases of the transition between the uniforms of 1806 and those worn by the end of the Napoleonic Wars. The hat (A1) was phased out by August 1809, when the Russian-style helmet (A2) was introduced; at first the hair plume was worn only for parades, but a year later the regiment began to wear it at all times. Note that at this stage the old yellow tunic of the Regt. von Beeren was still in use—see MAA 162, *Prussian Cavalry of the Napoleonic Wars (1)*, Plate A1. (After Knoetel)

A3: Trooper, Regiment Garde du Corps, 1809–13

The 'official' cuirassier uniform introduced in 1809; this royal bodyguard regiment was distinguished by the double white lace at collar and cuff. On campaign the troopers could wear the dark blue Litewka coat—see B3. (After Wolff/Jügel)

B1, B2: Officers, Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment, 1813

The field uniform of cuirassier officers was the blue Leibrock (B1), clearly a more practical garment on campaign than the white Kollett (B2), which was reserved for parade and garrison duty. The Brandenburgers were unique among line regiments in having differently coloured facings on the Leibrock from those of the Kollett.

Helmet of a cuirassier trooper, 1813; the body and crest are black, the fittings brass, and the frontal plate bears the eagle motif of line regiments. (Wehrgeschichtliches-Museum, Rastatt; photo courtesy D. G. Smith)

[1]MAA 149, *Prussian Light Infantry 1792–1815*
MAA 152, *Prussian Line Infantry 1792–1815*
MAA 162, *Prussian Cavalry (1) 1792–1807*

Officer of dragoons, Normal-Eskadron—cf. Plate D2. The rear peak of the shako is just visible. (Wolff/Jügel)

B3: Trooper, Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment, 1808–13
Campaign dress: no doubt the fatigue cap illustrated here was preferred to the cumbersome and uncomfortable helmet. The Litewka coat was worn on campaign by all cavalry regiments except the hussars. (After Pietsch, Knoetel)

C: Brandenburg Dragoon Regiment (No. 5), 1808–15:
C1: Officer, 1808–13
This illustrates the foul-weather cover issued throughout the army to protect the shako; and the campaign and winter overcoat.

C2: Trooper, 1808–13
The Kollett illustrated was worn by dragoons throughout the period in question. Until 1814 the collar was open at the front, and extended to the earlobes; from early in that year a new, lower, closed collar was introduced.

C3: Trooper, 1815
This shows not only the restyled collar, but also the new shako: slightly shorter than the previous model, and more 'belled' at the top. The plume worn from it was also somewhat thinner. (All three figures after material published in the regimental history.)

D1: Trooper, Dragoon Company, Normal Squadron, 1811
This élite unit was formed from selected personnel drawn from a number of regiments, to demonstrate the new drill regulations which were eventually published in the following year. It later became a Guard unit and was absorbed into the Guard Dragoons. Note the peaks worn at front and rear of the shako, in contrast to the single front peak of line units. (After Wolff/Jügel)

D2: Officer, Dragoon Company, Normal Squadron, 1811
A suitably resplendent uniform for officers of this crack unit.

D3: Trooper, Lithuanian Dragoon Regiment (No. 3), 1813
This is the fighting dress of the Prussian dragoons in the Wars of Liberation. The famous Lithuanian Regiment fought in a number of major engagements including Eckau (1812, Baltic), Gross-Goerschen, Wartenberg and Moeckern (1813). (After Knoetel)

E1: Colonel, 2nd Life Hussar Regiment (No. 2), 1809
Col. Count Antoine Charles Etienne Paul de la Roche-Aymon was—clearly!—not of German blood; in fact this colourful character was one of many Prussian officers descended from Huguenot refugees who were offered a home in Berlin at the end of the 17th century. It was not long before these erstwhile foreigners were part of Prussia's ruling circles—which shows exactly how 'rigid' Prussia's social hierarchy was... The regimental commander is shown here wearing a uniform retaining a number of features worn by the Life Hussars prior to their division into two regiments in 1808, including the silver shako trim, and the red and silver belt worn over the shoulder. (After Knoetel)

Portrait of Major von Schill, leader of the unsuccessful rising in north Germany in spring 1809, in the uniform of his hussar regiment; cf. Plate E2. The large rosette worn on the centre front of the shako is almost completely obscured here by the cords.

E2: Major von Schill, 1809
The famous cavalry commander, after whom the 2nd Brandenburg Hussars (No. 7) took their name, met his death in the streets of Stralsund while leading a patriotic rising against the French on 31 May 1809. The red and gold shoulder belt was peculiar to Schill. After his death and defeat his regiment was disbanded. (After Knoetel)

E3: Trooper, Brandenburg Hussar Regiment (No. 3), 1809–13
F1: Officer, Brandenburg Hussar Regt. (No. 3), 1808–13
These uniforms are representative of the whole hussar branch at this period. Regimental identification was by the colours of the dolman and pelisse, collars and cuffs, and buttons and cords. The two Brandenburg regiments differed only in button and lace colour—white/silver for the 1st Regt. (No. 3), yellow/gold for the 2nd Regt. (No. 7); both units wore the dark blue dolman and pelisse with poppy red collars and cuffs.

F2: Officer, Hussar Company, Normal Squadron, 1811–13
F3: Trooper, Hussar Company, Normal Squadron, 1811–13
The hussar element of the élite demonstration unit later formed part of the Guard Hussar Regiment. Even the ordinary trooper wore a splendid uniform; that of the officer must have been quite literally worth its weight in gold! The disbandment of Schill's regiment in 1809 allowed the Normal Hussars to take over some features of the former uniform of the 2nd Brandenburgers, but with various added features such as the unique yellow trim at collar and cuff. (After Wolff/Jügel)

G1: Trooper, Brandenburg Uhlan Regiment (No. 3), 1812–13
A typical representative lancer uniform of the period. In service dress all regiments wore the dark blue Kollett faced red at collar and cuff, and dark blue Litewka coats on campaign. Apart from the regimentally-coloured shoulder straps and buttons (both yellow for the Brandenburgers), the main identifying feature was originally the lance pennant: in the 3rd Regt. it was yellow over blue, but our source shows the colours reversed here. Officers of this unit also carried lances until 1812, with white shafts and larger pennants bearing special insignia—see the relevant section of the main text. (After Rabe)

G2: Line Uhlan, 1815
Based on a contemporary French watercolour published by Genty, this figure is interesting in that our proud Prussian seems to be wearing a French shako, with added Prussian badges. The closed collar indicates that the tunic was made towards the end of the Napoleonic Wars (if not afterwards); and the red overall stripe and the spacing of the leg buttons suggest the same.

G3: Trooper, East Prussian National Cavalry Regiment, 1813
Note the Russian 'Kiwer' shako. This regiment was founded when East Prussia 'went out on a limb' and

rose up against the French without the permission of the central government, receiving supplies and equipment from the Russians. (After Knoetel)

H1: Trooper, Silesian National Cavalry Regiment, 1813–15

Once war against France was officially declared the rest of Prussia followed the East Prussian example, and raised regiments of so-called National Cavalry. The provincial identifying colour of Silesia was yellow; but since there was not enough yellow material to go round, red was used instead.

H2: Elite cavalryman, Pomeranian National Cavalry Regiment, 1813

H3: Volunteer, Elbe National Cavalry Regiment, 1813–15

Those members of National Cavalry Regiments wealthy enough to clothe and equip themselves were formed into 'élite sections'. These were later formed into volunteer detachments, in line with practice in the rest of the army. The prescribed facing colours for Pomerania and the Elbe provinces were white and light blue respectively. (After Knoetel)

Contemporary plate by Genty, showing a Prussian Uhlan during the post-Waterloo occupation of Paris: he appears to wear a French shako with added Prussian insignia—see Plate G2.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1, A2 Stade de transition de l'uniforme entre 1806 et les dernières années de la guerre. Le chapeau disparut en 1809; le casque—porté avec une crête en crin pour les parades seulement, durant la première année—fut introduit en 1809. Ce régiment avait à cette date la particularité unique d'avoir conservé son ancienne veste jaune qui remontait à l'époque où il était le Régiment von Beeren. **A3** L'uniforme de cuirassier introduit en 1809; le double galon spéciale au col et aux manchettes distinguait cette garde du corps royale.

B1, B2 L'uniforme de campagne était le *Leibrock* (B1), plus pratique que la tenue complète *Kollett* (B2). Seul le Régiment de Brandebourg avait des parements de couleur différente sur le *Leibrock* et le *Kollett*. **B3** En campagne, tous les régiments de cuirassiers pouvaient porter ce *Litewka*, et notre sujet porte aussi le bonnet de police plutôt que le casque.

C1 Manteau pour très mauvais temps, et le revêtement de shako distribués à toute l'armée. **C2** Ce *Kollett* était porté durant toute cette période; en 1814, le col fut taillé plus bas et fermé. **C3** Le nouveau shako, un peu plus court et plus conique, des dernières années de la guerre.

D1 Cette unité de démonstration d'élite, plus tard absorbée dans le Régiment des Dragons de la Garde, portait un shako ayant une visière à l'avant et à l'arrière. **D2** L'uniforme de l'officier était particulièrement splendide chez cette unité d'élite. **D3** Tenue de combat des dragons prussiens des guerres de libération. Ce régiment se distingua à Eckau, 1812, Gross-Goerschen, Wartenbourg et Moeckern, 1813.

E1 Le colonel Comte de la Roche-Aymon, descendant de huguenots réfugiés à Berlin au 17ème siècle, porte un uniforme possèdant certaines caractéristiques remontant à avant la division des Leibhusaren en deux régiments—notez les garnitures argent du shako et la banderole rouge et argent. **E2** Le deuxième régiment de Hussards de Brandebourg du Major von Schill fut dissous après sa mort durant le soulèvement de 1809. La banderole rouge et or lui était particulière. **E3, F1** Uniforme représentatif des Hussards de cette période; les régiments se distinguaient par les couleurs du dolman, de la pelisse, du col, des manchettes, des galons et des boutons, comme indiqué dans le texte. Les deux régiments de Hussards du Brandebourg ne différaient que par la couleur de leurs galons et de leurs boutons—blanc/argent (N° 3) et jaune/or (N° 7).

F2, F3 Même les troupiers de cette unité d'élite—plus tard absorbée dans les Hussards de la Garde—portaient des uniformes élégants; ceux des officiers valaient littéralement leur poids d'or! Formé en 1811, l'escadron de Hussards 'Normal' reprit certains éléments des uniformes du deuxième régiment de Hussards de Brandenbourg dissous, mais avec des garnitures spéciales jaunes au col et aux manchettes.

G1 Uniforme de Uhlan représentatif de l'époque—les unités ne se distinguaient que par la couleur des pattes d'epaule et des boutons et leurs flammes de lance. **G2** Une gravure française contemporaine semble montrer l'emploi d'un shako français pris à l'ennemi auquel des insignes prussiennes ont été ajoutées. Le col de tunique fermé, la bande rouge du pantalon et l'espacement des boutons indiquent une date très avancée des guerres. **G3** Cette unité était approvisionnée par des sources russes, d'où le shako *Kiwer*.

H1 Quoique la couleur représentant la Silésie soit le jaune, il n'y avait pas suffisamment de tissu jaune disponible et cette unité utilisait donc du rouge. **H2, H3** Les membres des régiments de la cavalerie nationale assez riches pour s'habiller et s'équiper eux-mêmes formaient les 'sections d'élite', appelées plus tard 'détachements de volontaires'. Les couleurs des provinces de Poméranie et de l'Elbe étaient respectivement le blanc et le bleu clair.

Farbtafeln

A1, A2 Die Übergangsphase der Uniform zwischen 1806 und den späteren Kriegsjahren. Der Hut verschwand 1809; der (im ersten Jahr nur bei Paraden mit einem Rosshaaraufsatz getragene) Helm wurde 1809 eingeführt. Dieses Regiment hatte damals als einziges die alte gelbe Jacke aus den Tagen als Regt. von Beeren beibehalten. **A3** Die 1809 eingeführte Kürassieruniform mit den doppelten Tressenstreifen am Kragen und den Manschetten zur Unterscheidung von den Einheiten der königlichen Leibwache.

B1, B2 Die Feldzugsuniform Leibrock (B1) war praktischer als der vollständige Kollett (B2). Nur das Brandenburger Regiment hatte andersartige gefärbte Aufshläge für den Leibrock und Kollett. **B3** Auf Feldzügen konnten alle Kürassierregimenter diese Litewka tragen; dieses Modell trägt ausserdem die Feldmütze anstelle des Helms.

C1 Der Schlechtwettermantel und die an die ganze Armee ausgegebene Tschakohülle. **C2** Dieser Kollett wurde während der ganzen Periode getragen; 1814 wurde der Kragen tiefer und schliesslich geschlossen. **C3** Der neue, kürzere und stärker ausgestellte Tschako der letzten Kriegsjahre.

D1 Diese Elite-Vorfüheinheit, die später im Gardedragonerregiment aufging, hatte Tschakos mit vorderer und hinterer Spitze. **D2** Die Offiziersuniform war in dieser Eliteeinheit besonder prächtig. **D3** Der Kampfanzug der preussischen Dragoner während der Befreiungskriege. Dieses Regiment zeichnete sich 1812 in Eckau und 1813 in Gross-Goerschen, Wartenberg und Möckern aus.

E1 Oberst Comte de la Roche-Aymon, ein Nachfolger der hugenottischen Flüchtlinge, die im 17. Jahrhundert nach Berlin kamen, trägt einige Uniformkennzeichen, die auf die Zeit vor der Aufteilung der Leibhusaren in zwei Regimenter hinweisen; man beachte die silbernen Tschakobesätze und die rot/silberne Schulterschärpe. **E2** Die 2. Brandenburgischen Husaren des Majors von Schill wurden nach dessen Tod während des Aufstands von 1809 aufgelöst. Die rot/goldene Schärpe war von Schills individuelles Kennzeichen. **E3, F1** Repräsentative Husarenuniformen der Epoche; Regimenter unterschieden sich voneinander durch die Farben von Dolman, Pelzüberwurf, Kragen, Manschetten, Spitzenbesatz und Knöpfen wie im Text aufgeführt. Die beiden Brandenburger Husarenregimente untershieden sich voneinander lediglich durch die Farbe der Aufsätze und Knöpfe: weiss/silber (Nr. 3) und gelb/gold (Nr. 7).

F2, F3 Gemeine Soldaten dieser später in die Gardehusaren aufgenommenen Eliteeinheit trugen ebenfalls attraktive Uniformen, während die der Offiziere buchstäblich ihr Gewicht in Gold wert waren. Die 1811 gebildete Einheit der Normal-Husaren übernahm einige Elemente der Uniformen des aufgelösten 2. Brandenburger Husarenregiments, aber mit gelbem Besatz an Kragen und Manschetten.

G1 Repräsentative Ulanenuniform der Epoche; die Einheiten unterschieden sich voneinander lediglich durch die Farbe der Schulterstreifen und Knöpfe und ihre Lanzenhänger. **G2** Ein zeitgenössischer französischer Druck zeight offenbar die Verwendung eines erbeuteten französischen Tschakos mit hinzugefügten preussischen Abzeichen. Der geschlossene Jackenkragen, die roten Hosenstreifen und der Ansatz der Knöpfe verweisen auf ein sehr spätes Stadium der Kriege. **G3** Diese Einheite wurde durch russische Quellen gespeist, daher der Kiwer Tschako.

H1 Obwohl Schlesien durch die Farbe Gelb identifiziert wurde, gab es nicht genügend gelbes Material, daher verwendete diese Einheit stattdessen Rot. **H2, H3** Wohlhabende Angehörige der nationalen Kavallerieregimenter bekleideten und rüsteten sich selbst aus und bildeten 'Eliteabteilungen', die später als Freiwilligenabteilungen eingestuft wurden. Die Farbe der pommernschen und Elbeprovinzen war weiss bzw. hellblau.

Men-at-Arms Series Titles in Print

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL
(109) ANCIENT ARMIES OF THE MIDDLE EAST
(137) THE SCYTHIANS 700–300 B.C.
(69) THE GREEK AND PERSIAN WARS 500–323 B.C.
(148) THE ARMY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT
(121) ARMIES OF THE CARTHAGINIAN WARS 265–146 B.C.
(46) THE ROMAN ARMY FROM CAESAR TO TRAJAN
(93) THE ROMAN ARMY FROM HADRIAN TO CONSTANTINE
(129) ROME'S ENEMIES: GERMANICS AND DACIANS
(158) ROME'S ENEMIES (2): GALLIC AND BRITISH CELTS
(175) ROME'S ENEMIES (3): PARTHIANS AND SASSANID PERSIANS
(154) ARTHUR AND THE ANGLO-SAXON WARS
(125) THE ARMIES OF ISLAM 7th–11th CENTURIES
(150) THE AGE OF CHARLEMAGNE
(89) BYZANTINE ARMIES 886–1118
(85) SAXON, VIKING AND NORMAN
(75) ARMIES OF THE CRUSADES
(171) SALADIN AND THE SARACENS
(155) THE KNIGHTS OF CHRIST
(105) THE MONGOLS
(50) MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN ARMIES
(151) THE SCOTTISH AND WELSH WARS 1250–1400
(94) THE SWISS AT WAR 1300–1500
(136) ITALIAN MEDIEVAL ARMIES 1300–1500
(166) GERMAN MEDIEVAL ARMIES 1300–1500
(140) ARMIES OF THE OTTOMAN TURKS 1300–1774
(111) ARMIES OF CRECY AND POITIERS
(144) ARMIES OF MEDIEVAL BURGUNDY 1364–1477
(113) THE ARMIES OF AGINCOURT
(145) THE WARS OF THE ROSES
(99) MEDIEVAL HERALDRY

16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES
(58) THE LANDSKNECHTS
(101) THE CONQUISTADORES
(14) ENGLISH CIVIL WAR ARMIES
(110) NEW MODEL ARMY 1645–60
(86) SAMURAI ARMIES 1550–1615

18TH CENTURY
(118) THE JACOBITE REBELLIONS 1689–1745

NAPOLEONIC WARS
(87) NAPOLEON'S MARSHALS
(64) NAPOLEON'S CUIRASSIERS AND CARABINIERS
(55) NAPOLEON'S DRAGOONS AND LANCERS
(68) NAPOLEON'S LINE CHASSEURS
(76) NAPOLEON'S HUSSARS
(83) NAPOLEON'S GUARD CAVALRY
(141) NAPOLEON'S LINE INFANTRY
(146) NAPOLEON'S LIGHT INFANTRY
(153) NAPOLEON'S GUARD INFANTRY (1)
(160) NAPOLEON'S GUARD INFANTRY (2)
(90) NAPOLEON'S GERMAN ALLIES (3)
(106) NAPOLEON'S GERMAN ALLIES (4)
(122) NAPOLEON'S GERMAN ALLIES (5)
(88) NAPOLEON'S ITALIAN AND NEAPOLITAN TROOPS
(176) AUSTRIAN ARMY OF THE NAPELEONIC WARS (1): INFANTRY
(152) PRUSSIAN LINE INFANTRY 1792–1815
(149) PRUSSIAN LIGHT INFANTRY 1792–1815
(162) PRUSSIAN CAVALRY OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS (1): 1792–1807
(172) PRUSSIAN CAVALRY OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS (2): 1807–15
(114) WELLINGTON'S INFANTRY (1)
(119) WELLINGTON'S INFANTRY (2)
(126) WELLINGTON'S LIGHT CAVALRY
(130) WELLINGTON'S HEAVY CAVALRY
(167) BRUNSWICK TROOPS 1809–15
(96) ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

19TH CENTURY AND COLONIAL
(173) THE ALAMO AND THE WAR OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE 1835–36
(170) AMERICAN CIVIL WAR ARMIES (1): CONFEDERATES
(177) AMERICAN CIVIL WAR ARMIES (2): UNION
(37) THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
(38) ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
(163) THE AMERICAN PLAINS INDIANS
(168) US CAVALRY ON THE PLAINS 1850–90
(67) THE INDIAN MUTINY
(57) THE ZULU WAR
(59) THE SUDAN CAMPAIGNS 1881–98
(95) THE BOXER REBELLION

THE WORLD WARS
(80) THE GERMAN ARMY 1914–18
(81) THE BRITISH ARMY 1914–18
(117) THE POLISH ARMY 1939–45
(112) BRITISH BATTLEDRESS 1937–61
(70) US ARMY 1941–45
(24) THE PANZER DIVISIONS (REVISED)
(34) THE WAFFEN-SS (REVISED)
(139) GERMAN AIRBORNE TROOPS 1939–45
(131) GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONT ALLIES 1941–45
(103) GERMANY'S SPANISH VOLUNTEERS 1941–45
(147) FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS OF THE WEHRMACHT 1941–45
(142) PARTISAN WARFARE 1941–45
(169) RESISTANCE WARFARE 1940–45

MODERN WARFARE
(132) THE MALAYAN CAMPAIGN 1948–60
(174) THE KOREAN WAR 1950–53
(71) THE BRITISH ARMY 1965–80
(116) THE SPECIAL AIR SERVICE
(156) THE ROYAL MARINES 1956–84
(133) BATTLE FOR THE FALKLANDS (1) LAND FORCES
(134) BATTLE FOR THE FALKLANDS (2) NAVAL FORCES
(135) BATTLE FOR THE FALKLANDS (3) AIR FORCES
(127) THE ISRAELI ARMY IN THE MIDDLE EAST WARS 1948–73
(128) ARAB ARMIES OF THE MIDDLE EAST WARS 1948–73
(165) ARMIES IN LEBANON 1982–84
(104) ARMIES OF THE VIETNAM WAR 1962–75
(143) ARMIES OF THE VIETNAM WAR (2)
(159) GRENADA 1983
(178) RUSSIA'S WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

GENERAL
(52) THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS
(107) BRITISH INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS 1808–1908
(108) BRITISH INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS 1908–80
(138) BRITISH CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS 1800–1941
(157) FLAK JACKETS
(123) THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY AT WAR 1899–1975
(164) THE CANADIAN ARMY AT WAR
(161) THE SPANISH FOREIGN LEGION

ISBN 0-85045-683-5
9 780850 456837

Avec annotations en francais sur les planches en couleur
Mit Aufzeichnungen auf deutsch uber die Farbtafeln